The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,771 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin.....	24th Aug.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe ...	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates ...	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson ..	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds..	24th Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	W J. Nantes	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M BENGAL	45 0	8 0	W. B. Andrews..	15th "
L TRAMER	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR.....	2733	500	R. Hazelwood....	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3272	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne ...	17th "
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
ROHILLA.....	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES....	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich..	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich ...	4,600	650	16th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Beeslinger ..	3,400	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Balovich	3,400	500	16th "
VORWARTS.....	P. Andrianich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE.....	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
VORWARTS ..	T. Andrianich	2,800	450.....	1st Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 4th August 1886

PROSPECTUS OF RAJPUTANA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES
IS NOW OUT.

COPIES can be had on application to HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rajputana Races Nusserabad.
HARDINGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Rajputana Races.

NOTICE.

WANTED AN OVERSEER for the Rewa Kantha Agency, having practical engineering knowledge of buildings, levels, estimates and plans. Salary Rs. 40 plus Rs. 15 travelling allowance (Government currency). Applications with testimonials to be made to the Assistant Political Agent, Godhra Panch Mahals.

H. E. WINTER,
Acting Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
August 18th, 1886.

THE GREAT EASTERN OIL AND FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited for CORN MILLING PLANT as follows:—

Roller plant to produce 2,500 lbs. of fine flour per hour.
One pair of French burr stone Mill, 3½ feet diameter, with all preparing, spouting, shafting, gearing, and all accessories complete in every particular.
One Compound Condensing Engine, 50 N. H. P., automatic high pressure valves, rope driving (any type.)
Two Lancashire Boilers, 25' + 6' steel, 110 lbs. working pressure.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. T. DREWET & Co.,
Agents and Secretary,
Great Eastern Oil and Flour Mill Company, Ld.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 30th August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT
LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it Waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds, Harness and every species of Leather.

A most useful article in hot climates.
Price per bottle, Black or Brown, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS,
PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS
BATHS, PLATE BOXES,
ROLLING PRESSES.
GLASS AND EARTHENWARE
DISHES, CARD MOUNTS,
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS,
VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 0

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
" Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

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Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

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TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

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CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
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TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
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SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
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ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
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BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch [of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

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"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS,
STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.
PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE

Single Temple Spectacles—	Gold,	30,	Silver	20,	Steel 10-0
Turnpin	do.	"	36	"	25 " 10-0
Sporting or Billiard	do.	"	40	"	25 " 10-0
Folders or Pince Nez	do.	"	25	Tortoiseshell	 16-0
Do.	do.	Gilt	6	Steel	 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
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Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
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CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
COGNAC * do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55 0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Do. do. oak hoop	12 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10 0
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	5 0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter		12 0
12	do.	9 0
11	do.	6 0
9	do. with tacked head	3 0
9	do. electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS
KEPT IN STOCK.
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BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ..... from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns..... from	9 0
International do. ..... from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks... per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan, New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ..... per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of Tents of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours notice.

Apply to AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN MACLEAN, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1886.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will take place on WEDNESDAY, 25th August, at 5-30 p.m., in the Upper Hall, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Report of the Committee for the year 1885-86.

To receive and pass the Accounts for the year 1885-86.

And any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The attendance of all Members is requested.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA,
VOLS. 1 TO 8,
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., LL.D.
TO BE COMPLETED IN ABOUT 14 VOLUMES.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

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A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
VICTORIA MUSIC BOOKS,
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ANS. 10 EACH NO., CASH.
DIAMOND MUSIC BOOKS,
ANS. 6 EACH NO., CASH.
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COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
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THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business—

1st.—To receive the Directors Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1886.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 31st August, 1886, both days inclusive.

By order,
P. P. HARVEY & Co.
NARAYEN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents, the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 21st August, 1886.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Another shipment of Caldwell's well matured pure Wines, (bottled in Australia) just arrived.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Edenne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

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PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of unclaimed articles, books, emerald ring, silver coins, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the Post Master General, of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remaining unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, reference books, embroidered slippers and cushions, handkerchiefs, socks, caps, silver coins, sample patterns in variety, woolen cloth, photos, price lists, electric galvanometer, and sundry articles.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES,

Under instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Manecjee Gudialee, the son and administrator of the estate and effects of the late Bai Humabai, wife of the late Manecjee Eduljee Gudialee, and with the consent of Mithibai, widow of Framjee Cursetjee, the next friend of Nowrojee Manecjee, and Meherbai, the infant son and daughter of the said Humabai, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 4th and 11th days of September 1886 respectively, sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises the undermentioned properties:—

On SATURDAY, the 4th September 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Moosa war Pacady, 4th Row at Mazgon, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 375 and new No. 11,651 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, containing by admeasurement about three hundred and fourteen square yards, and bounded on the east by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, on the west by the 4th Moozawar Pacady Road, on the north by a passage and the house of the late Mr. Sorabjee Dorabjee Dingee, but now of Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darukhanawalla, and on the south by a passage and the house of Mr. John Pedro Dos Remedios.

On SATURDAY, the 11th September 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Bombay in the Medow-street within the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said street on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards according to old deeds, but fifty-seven and-a-half square yards according to a measurement newly made, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 83, new survey No. 9460, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Medow-street, on or towards the west by the property of Aga Lynal Abaydin Shirazee, on or towards the north by the property formerly and now of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Eduljee Gurnally, and on or towards the south by the property in charge of the Trustees of the Armenian Church, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland at their office No. 19, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 handy light dog-cart by Stephens.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the Paddle steamer "KASI" built in 1882. Registered Tonnage 197 tons, length 145 feet, breadth 21 feet, Draft of water 5 feet, consumption of coal under 10 tons per day. Speed during trial trip, 12 knots per hour. For further particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 24th August next, at 5-45 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

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CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	Rs. 1	a. 8 per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0 "
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THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8 "
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BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8 "
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8 "
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All the above are in 5 quire packets.

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RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0 per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0 "
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8 "
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0 "
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8 "
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12 "
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0 per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8 "
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4 "
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8 per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8 each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12 "
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0 "

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Samples free on application.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is the sole profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medicae Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the Chemist to prescriber and patient alike. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

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For list of Prices apply to
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	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvee	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	" "
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	" "
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	" "
Courvoisier's	24 0	" "

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 50 0	" 53 0
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Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 36 0	" 40 0

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Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

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Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" "
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" "
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Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
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Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
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Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

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From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	" "

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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	" "
Fine " "	" 22 0	" "
Very fine " "	" 27 0	" "
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	" "

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From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

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Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" "
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" "
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" "
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" "
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	" "

From MUNZER & SPANN.

St. Istephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" "

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" "

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" "
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	" "

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	" "

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	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
" " *	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0

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	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" "
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" "
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" "
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" "

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	" "
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	" "

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. "
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	" "
Finest do	" 20 0	" "

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 20 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
" "	do.	1 0
" "	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Asparagus	" "	" 0 12
Celery	" "	" 0 9
French Beans	" "	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" "	" 0 8
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 6
Small Sausages	" "	" 0 12
Pease for Soup	" "	

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	" 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	" 2 lbs.	0 12
do.	" 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	" ½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fines.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
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18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Natives of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIR

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Bombay Club, half-yearly meeting, 5 p.m.
Band, Apollo Bunder, Marine Battalion, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Clan Maclean (s), from Liverpool.
VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Paul Revere, for Calcutta.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 14th August, shows an increase of Rs. 21,774 in receipts.

A VAGRANT.—John Cannon, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Khiva entered and the s.s. China and Bormida left the dock on Sunday. The s.s. Akaba and Clan Maclean entered yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Jehangeer Bhiccajee, living at Dhobi Talao, reported to the police that he dropped a purse containing Rs. 33 in currency notes and cash, from his pocket, somewhere between his residence and the Fort, on Saturday last.

POLO.—The game this afternoon weather permitting, will be—Black and Yellow : Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile *vs.* White : Mr. Craigie (captain), Major Beaver, Mr. Baker, Mr. Macrae and Mr. Street. Play will commence at 5 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Jehangeerjee Hormusjee, a medical practitioner, residing on the first floor of a house in Borah Bazaar Street, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 300 in currency notes on the 21st instant. A servant named Rama Jannoo in his employ is suspected of having committed the theft. Enquiries are in progress.

GAMBLERS.—Francis Minguel and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Hack, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Tank Street, Byculla, on Sunday last, with cards, dice and money. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 and another were fined Rs. 25 each, and the others Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, respectively.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—John de Souza, a Portuguese, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. R. Hamilton of trespassing in the dwelling house of Mr. Mayers, on the Bellasis Junction Road, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and in his defence stated that he was hungry, and went to the house to ask for food. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rana Saheb of Porebunder arrived here yesterday by the 6 30 p. m. mail train at Grant Road Station with his two grandsons and 30 followers. A number of the leading residents of Porebunder were assembled on the platform to receive His Highness. H. H. has taken up his residence at Mr. Morarji Gokuldas' bungalow on Cumballa Hill.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Flote Bursche
Grand Finale	Vittori Pisany ..... Peri.
Valse	Southern Breeze ..... Meissler.
Gavotte	Willkommen ..... Kluss.
Valse	Coister ..... Prout.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS.—Kondi Saloonka, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock Extension Works, about noon yesterday met with an accident while carrying a plank with two other labourers, when it fell and struck him on the left leg, fracturing the ankle joint. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Rannoo Musiba, a labourer employed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coal Depôt, Colaba, yesterday afternoon, while shunting a wagon laden with coal, got accidentally jammed between the buffers of two wagons, and sustained a severe contusion of the left side of the chest and other internal injuries. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—A Hindu boy, aged 7 years, named Govind Pandoo, while standing alongside a stack of railway sleepers yesterday about noon, while some labourers were removing some of them, the stack suddenly came down, falling upon the boy's left leg, and fracturing it in two places. He also sustained a severe scalp wound. The boy is in a critical condition at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ALLEGED CHEATING AT POONA.

At Poona, on Saturday, Mr. S. Howard, lately staying at the Napier Hotel, surrendered to his bail on a charge of cheating preferred against him by Mr. Chandaba, a watchmaker, residing in the Main Street, Mr. Xavier, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The defendant was unrepresented. The complainant examined by Mr. Xavier stated that Mr. Howard came to his shop on the 13th instant to buy a watch, accompanied by Mr. Bartley. He selected a gold watch of the value of one hundred and ten rupees, and asked him to give it on inspection for a week. The defendant (Mr. Howard) gave him his card, with his name S. Howard, No. 3, Napier Hotel, on it, and promised either to pay the money or return the watch within a week. The complainant gave the watch, and Mr. Howard took it away. On the 17th instant, Mr. Jaffer Jussuff sent for Mr. Chandaba, and asked him if he knew anything about Mr. Howard. He replied yes, and said he had his card, and that he had taken a gold watch from him on inspection. Mr. Jaffer advised him to make enquiries about the matter, as Mr. Howard was a stranger here, and had been making purchases on credit. Mr. Chandaba became alarmed, and went to Mr. Howard at the hotel. He was asked at the door what he wanted with Mr. Howard, and replied he had given him a gold watch, for which he promised to pay. The hotel people laughed at him. He then applied to the Cantonment Magistrate for a criminal warrant, and got Mr. Howard arrested at the hotel. Mr. Xavier wanted to know what the defendant had done with the watch, as he believed his client heard that Mr. Howard had pawned it.

His Worship : If I buy a watch on credit from Lund and Blockley's, and they demand payment before pay day, and I refuse to pay, is that any reason that I should be charged with cheating ?

Mr. Xavier : But supposing if Mr. Howard has sold the watch ?

His Worship : There is nothing to show that, and even if he has, he has a right to do so. A man may buy a watch to make a present of it or for any other purpose.

Mr. Xavier contended that Mr. Howard bought the watch for his own use, and could not part with it until it was paid for.

Mr. Howard said that that there was no occasion to show why he had purchased the watch—the contention was absurd. The sale was an outright one. He then briefly addressed the Court. He said, it was clear from the wording of the section that to make out a charge of cheating two things must be proved. First deceit, and secondly fraudulent and dishonest intention. To prove deceit, it is necessary to show that some false statement had been made. Mr. Howard contended that the complainant had made no case out against him.

His Worship, after considering the case, said that Mr. Howard was honourably acquitted. There appeared to be no foundation whatever in the charge which had been brought against him.—*Poona Observer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LAND QUESTION IN BOMBAY.

We are sorry to know from His Excellency's speech that the occasion of this Bill has been taken advantage of in misrepresenting to His Excellency what our legitimate aspirations are in this matter of the land-tax. We do not want a permanent settlement as it is popularly understood in Bengal. We do not ignore the right of Government to levy from the cultivator, if he is a direct holder of land, a share of the additional profits he may derive on account of natural causes on account of expenditure incurred by the State. What we want is a definite knowledge as to how much Government would claim from us and for what. We would not grudge to give to Government what may be its due, but we shall zealously try to secure to ourselves what may be our own. We wish that our relations with Government should be permanently fixed and should not be left to be settled as best as a revenue Councillor or high-handed mover or a whimsical Secretary of State likes. We want a permanent settlement of our rights not of the rates.—*Mahratta.*

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful propertics.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a tablespoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence.*

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. Kemp and Co. ; Treacher and Co. ; Thompson and Taylor ; Cooper, Madon and Co.

BENGAL.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S TRAVEL.—The Lieutenant-Governor's special train was to leave the Howrah Station at 10 o'clock, local time, on Monday night. The train is timed to reach Monghyr about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Leaving Monghyr on the 26th instant the Lieutenant-Governor will travel by river in the Rhotas to Bhagulpur, and thence to Sahibganj, Pubna, and Sara.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 14th of August there were 191 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 23 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 191 deaths, and the death-rate was 23 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 11 from cholera, 74 from fevers, 28 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified : 3 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 137 Hindus, 45 Muhamadans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 14th August was 191 against an equal number of deaths in the preceding week, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 27. From cholera there were eleven deaths, against 15 and 24 in the two preceding weeks. Fever and bowel complaints amounted to 74 and 20 respectively, against 55 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate was 23·0 per mille per annum against 25·4, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 7th to the 13th instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 242 Hindus, and 23 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 284 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 298. The deaths are thus classified, viz. : 2 from measles, 79 from fever, 35 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa, and 150 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 37·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·8 per 1,000 per annum.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S QUARREL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday (July 29th) the case of Williams *vs.* Pearse came before Mr. Justice Stephen. In this action Mr. Charles Williams, correspondent for the *Central News* in the recent war in the Soudan, sued Mr. Henry S. Pearse, correspondent for the *Daily News* in the same campaign, for damages estimated at £300, for alleged breach of an agreement with regard to sharing the use of certain servants in the journey from Cairo towards Khartoum. The plaintiff conducted his case in person, while Mr. Finlay, Q. C., and Mr. Bremner were counsel for the defendant. The plaintiff said the agreement was entered into at Cairo, and extended to sharing the use of a boat, as well as of stores and servants, during the whole journey, and that in consequence of the defendant refusing to allow a particular servant to attend to the plaintiff at a critical stage of the journey in the desert, he was put to great inconvenience, trouble, and expense, having to do his own cooking and looking after his camel himself. His claim included the loss of a camel and donkey alleged to have been due to breach of the contract. The defendant's case, supported by the evidence of Mr. Villiers and Mr. Melton Prior, the artists of the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* in the Soudan war, was that the agreement in reference to only a portion of the journey by the Nile, and, as to the loss of the animals, that the particular servant in question was never employed to look after them. Mr. Justice Stephen, having heard the case without a jury, gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

THE Brazilian Prince Dom Augusto recently paid a visit to Coney Island at the invitation of the officials of the Island Railway. Among the guests who were expected to present were the district attorneys, who were active in the recent trial and conviction of the anarchist Most and the ringleaders of the Boycotters. An anonymous document, signed "By orders of the Social Revolutionary Committee, was sent to the Railway Company, warning them, as follows :—"If you permit the entertaining of these representatives of tyranny, revenge shall fall upon you ; your life and that of other principals in this *fête* shall be forfeited. Your lives are now in your own hands ; the responsibility now rests with you."

At first no importance was attached to this threat, and the document was handed round as an amusing joke. Owing to a perfectly accidental circumstance, the district attorneys were not among the party. Nothing unpleasant transpired until the return trip had almost ended. When the steamer Sylvan Stream, which conveyed the guest, was approaching the dock, an excited woman drew the attention of the deck hands to a package with a burning fuse lying upon the floor of the cabin adjacent to the Engine. Shouts of "A bomb" soon produced a panic. The fire of the burning fuse had almost reached the contents of the package, which resembled a large bottle, when one of the sailors coolly picked it up and threw it over-board. No damage was done beyond the burning of a hole in the carpet of the cabin.

Efforts were made to hush up the occurrence, so as to prevent further inquiry, the *employés* being forbidden to speak on the subject. Some of the passengers, however, have made extravagant statements on the subject It is said that some forty feet of fuse had burned, giving ample time for the author of the intended outrage to escape and avoid detection.

The evidence taken at the trial of the anarchists at Chicago, justifies the worst reports heretofore published as to the nature of the conspiracy. Nothing new was elicited until to-day, an intimate connection with the movements in Canada was disclosed, though the testimony was not sworn to. Canadian detectives watched the Chicago Socialists for two years, even joining their military bands, and their reports held to frustrate the Manitoba revol, which was fomented from Chicago, and which established a conspiracy with Riel. One large shipment of dynamite, ostensibly for mining purposes, was withheld upon their affidavit. Agitators and organisers were also sent from Chicago to Canadian cities.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

M. Ramon Fernandez, Mexican Minister in Paris, has written the following note concerning the Mexico and Texas question :—

"The news from Mexico relates to three points, the first of which is the imminence of a conflict between the United States troops at El Paso, in Texas, and the Mexican troops at Paso del Norte, in Mexico. The two towns are situated opposite each other, and are separated by the Rio Bravo del Norte. It is stated that the conflict arose from an accusation brought by the Mexican authorities against a certain journalist named Cutting, who was imprisoned. If that conflict exists it is quite local, for the relations between Mexico and the United States are cordial. The Mexican Minister has telegraphed to his Government for more precise information concerning that affair. Secondly, it is reported that a *pronunciamento* has been made at Tamaulipas, and that it has extended to Nuevo Leon. It appears that this report arose from an insignificant local disturbance in a village named Tamaulipas, and which led to no serious consequences. The authors of that affair found themselves obliged to flee across the Rio Bravo into the United States. Thirdly, a rising of the Yaquis and Mayos is spoken of. The Yaquis and Mayos are two tribes which live in the State of Sonora and who broke the treaty of peace they had with Mexico. Federal Mexican troops, under the command of General Martinez, were sent to put down that rising, and, after inflicting heavy losses on the savages, drove them out of the territory. The news relating to these three matters has been greatly exaggerated by some of the United States journals which are disposed to give sensational intelligence and by that means to favour speculative operations for the fall in Mexican Securities on the London Stock Exchange. These sensational announcements will often be found to coincide with the fortnightly settlements at the Stock Exchange."

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF KHARTOUM.

Wassif Bey, who was formerly captain of the garrison at El Obeid, has just arrived at Cairo, after having been absent for eighten years, which have been spent in the Soudan. He left Omdurman on the 16th of April in the disguise of a dervish, slowly working his way down. He was present at the capture of El Obeid, and at all the subsequent movements in Kordofan. For several years he was in captivity as a slave. His account of the state of affairs generally in the Soudan is very satisfactory, from the English point of view. The former followers of the Mahdi are now split up into factions, and are occupied in internecine warfare. The great mass of the inhabitants are heartily sick of the whole business, and would gladly welcome the restoration of the Egyptian sovereignty. At Dongola, which district suffered most severely, and from being a prosperous province has been reduced to the condition of a desert, the rebels had three steamers, but the Shillok tribe captured them, and are using one. Khartoum, says Wassif Bey has been razed to the ground, with the expection of a few European-built houses on the banks of the Nile. Its place has been taken by Omdurman, on the other side of the river, which is now a large town. There are several Europeans there attempting to carry on a trade in cloths in the interior. Amongst those Wassif Bey saw there were Lupton Bey and Slaten Bey, and also several Greek merchants and a dozen or so European women, mostly Greeks. Slaten and Lupton have full liberty within the town, riding about freely. Wassif finally states his conviction that any force marching up to re-establish the Khedive's authority would meet with a welcome rather than with resistance. As regards, Omdurman, even there the opposition would be slight. Wassif had a long interview with Abdul Kader this morning, but I believe he has not yet repeated his story to the English authorities.

THE LABRADOR CALAMITY.

THE latest tidings from the Coast of Labrador are the most painful which have ever reached us from that forlorn portion of the British dominions. More than three thousand persons are said to have perished of cold and hunger, and it is believed that, when some of the more secluded inlets are visited, the deathroll will be still further swollen. It may, however, be hoped that this estimate is exaggerated. At best, it can only be a guess. But even allowing that the number of reported deaths is greater than a closer examination of the facts will reveal, the tidings are sufficiently dreadful. Between ten and fifteen thousand persons (so runs the telegram from St. John's) are cut off from help by the rapidly-cementing ice floes, and if succour does not reach them before the winter sets in the course of October, it is believed that all will perish. The Polar bears floating southwards on the ice fields are devastating the country. The Indians are eating their dead, and those who die among the white settlers are buried secretly to prevent their being carried off by the Eskimo. It is clear that the cold has set in with unusual intensity, for already Hudson's Bay is closed to navigation. Up to the present date we have received very little information regarding the circumstances attending the catastrophe. The misfortune which must have destroyed more than a third of the entire population on the continental dependency of Newfoundland would appear to be of recent date ; otherwise one would imagine that long before this period the extent of the calamity would have been known. Except, however, by the few vessels which call for the produce of the fisheries, or to carry supplies to the lonely little settlements, Labrador is hardly visited, and as the ice lies off the coast until late in summer, it is in many instances all but impossible for anyone to ascertain the state of matters much before July or August. The winter cold is said to have been bitter, and so prolonged that less than a week ago newly fallen snow was covering the ground. As, however, a mere spell of severe weather would not of itself kill people accustomed to thirty degrees below zero, we may take it for granted that the Spring fishing has failed, owing to the unusually long continuance or early appearance of the icefields, and the winter supplies having been exhausted, famine played havoc with the unfortunate people. From March to the month of May or June the chief dependence of the Eskimo is upon the seals, which arrive off their shores about that period. If by any chance the herds have been inaccessible, or have come in greatly decreased numbers, it is easy to understand the straits to which a race, never remarkable for foresight, will have been reduced. At the same time, we doubt whether the casualties have been anything like so large as reported.

The total permanent population of Labrador is estimated at something less than thirteen thousand. Of these, more than six thousand are white, chiefly Acadians, French Canadians, or settled fishermen from France, though on the Atlantic coast, as distinguished from the shores of the Gulf of Lawrence, here are a number of British sailors and their descendants. These men are for the most part engaged in the cod and salmon fisheries, or in trapping fur animals during the long winter, when the water is closed by the intense frost. But the telegrams which we print describe the casualties as being for the most part or wholly among "the Indians and Eskimo." If so there must be some exaggeration. The latter do not number over seventeen hundred, and though the Indians are more numerous, they do not venture much upon the coast, and as there is little communication with their haunts in the wild interior, it is impossible for any accurate account of their condition to have reached the vessels by which the present unhappy news is conveyed to us. Indeed if fifteen thousand people are cut off from assistance, it may reasonably enough be asked how the circumstantial details narrated have come to the fleet outside the ice barrier ?

A more rugged, island-dotted fjord-intersected shore than that of Labrador it is hard to imagine; yet, unattractive though the coast may be as a place of residence, it is charming compared with the interior. The one is at least picturesque ; the other is forbidding in the extreme. It rises into a comparatively high table land, the very acme of sterility, dotted here and there in the hollows and deep ravines with aspen, birch, and stunted spruce, over which forest fires have spread, or with huge boulders green with moss or hoary with the reindeer moss, on which the herds of Cariboo feed But, as a whole, language fails to paint the awful desolation of that table land and the Labrador peninsula. At one time the Indians were much more numerous than they are at present. They belong for the most part to the Montagnais and Nasquapeé tribes, and speak one of the Cree dialects. The game on which they depend is decreasing, owing mainly to the destructive fires which have swept over vast areas, destroying the berry-bearing shrubs, mosses, and lichens, and converting whole districts into hopeless deserts, strewn with naked boulders, where no animal can exist. Some of these people are still Pagans, though, owing to the self-denying labours of the Jesuit missionaries, the majority of them have for long been zealous Roman Catholics. They do not, however, frequent the coast, and between them and the Eskimo there has never been any blood. The interior tribesmen being, moreover, hunters rather than fishermen, do not find a livelihood on the shore. They only come to the trading posts at certain periods of the year in order to exchange their peltries for clothing, ammunition, and other necessaries. It is, therefore, most improbable that any large number of the deaths recorded are those of Indians. It is even less likely that the whites—resident or transient—have to a notable extent contributed to the mortality, since, being more provident, they have usually stores in sufficient quantity to tide them over the period between the departure of the last ship in the Autumn and the arrival of the first in the Spring. At the different mercantile establishments there is usually a little society, living in a moderately comfortable fashion, and, in addition to what the sea and land afford, plentifully supplied with food to provide against any failure, such as that which has befallen their less fortunate neighbours. A few of the white residents of the Labrador Coast are, however, little more civilised than the Eskimo. Some of them have been born and brought up where they live, while others, after having experienced the restraints and uncertainties of civilisation, prefer a barbarous existence, with the squalid freedom which it affords. It is, therefore, quite credible that some of these solitaries have met the doom which has befallen so many of the Indians and Eskimo.

The latter, we imagine, have been the principal sufferers. They form one of the most interesting sections of the human race, though, through an oversight on the part of those charged with the arrangement of the Colonial Exhibition, they are not represented among the other subjects of her Majesty assembled there to do her honour. Northern Labrador, from Cape Webeck to Cape Chudleigh, is their proper home, and over this barren stretch little collections of the "igloos" may be found, but in the century which has elapsed since the Moravian Brethren commenced toiling amongst them, they have gradually collected into the mission stations during the Winter, only scattering during the Summer months for the convenience of fishing. Hence, at the present date, most of the Innuits may be found in or about Hebron, Hopedele, Nain, and Okkak. Here the "Unitas Fratrun" barter necessaries and comforts for the products of the sea, which are taken away by the missionary ship on its annual voyage. Many of the Eskimo, in addition to their skill in hunting and fishing, have learned various industrial arts ; though in Labrador, as in Greenland, civilisation has not improved either the vigour or the adroitness of the Innuit. High culture is not attempted, or expected ; but even a moderate degree of progress is difficult to make when, for months at a time, the mercury does not rise out of the thermometer bulb, and where the mean annual temperature is under twenty-three degrees. Yet at times the Summer heat will equal that of a warm July day in England. If, then, the principal share of the mortality described has fallen on the Moravian settlements, the population of these oases in the snow must have almost vanished. The missionaries are, however, farseeing men. They never let their stores get so low as to be unable to survive any accident to their annual ship. It is, therefore, a little puzzling to imagine how, unless on the supposition that the entire population have come upon them for food, the people have been dying of hunger. Equally hard is it to take for granted that the whites have been the victims. On the whole, we cling to the belief that later news will show the first report to have exaggerated the number of deaths. Unfortunately, however, unless the ice clears away—an eventuality considered improbable,—we may have to wait long for more precise information regarding the extent of a calamity which, at the best, is only too appalling.—*Standard.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·746
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·902
Extent of cloud sky, clear=0, wholly clouded=10	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	450
Fall of Rain	0·28
Total fall during month	8·96
,, year	89·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 23rd Aug.	0·26

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

AFTER stating in his report that, notwithstanding all the attacks made on the company and the attitude of the Parliamentary Committee charged to report on the Goverament Bill for the Lottery Loan, the directors of the company had not ceased in their resolute march toward the completion of the great work of piercing the Isthmus, M. de Lesseps states :—

"The total expenditure for the financial year 1884-5 amounted to 141,852,877f., and as the expenditure during the preceding years since the formation of the company had amounted to 351,009,199f., the total sum expended on the 30th June, 1885, was 495,862,076f. From that total it is, however, necessary to deduct 24,729,260f. for amounts not paid on that day, which reduces the total to 471,132,816f. The resources created, comprising the share capital, the issue in 1882 of 250 000 five per cent. Obligations, the issue in 1883 of 600,000 three per cent. Obligations, the issue in 1884 of 341,292 four per cent. Obligations, formed a total of 713,104,368f., which therefore, after deduction of the total expenditure up to 30th June, 1885, left a balance of 241,971,552f."

The report then goes on to show the present position of the works on the numerous sections, and concludes that chapter by saying :—

"At the present moment there is not a single part of the future canal which a contractor has not undertaken to execute. The sanitary condition of the Isthmus has on the whole been highly satisfactory during the past year. In April, 1885, there were 53 deaths among those employed on the canal works ; in May, 59 ; in June, 97 ; in July, 102 ; in August, 53 ; in September, 80 ; in October, 61 ; in November, 64 ; in December, 57 ; in January this year, 35 ; in February, 30 ; in March, 44 ; the total for the twelve months being 735 deaths. As the number of persons employed on the works has averaged between 13,500 and 14,000, the mortality has been only 5½ per cent., which is not more than an average mortality on public works in Europe."

The climate has, however, been exceptionally fatal to the chiefs of the works at the Isthmus of Panama, and M. de Lesseps's report expresses the sorrow which he and all the directors feel at the loss of M. Boyer, the Director of the Works, and of several engineers. Speaking of the general situation of the company, M. de Lesseps says :—

"Events of very considerable importance have occurred since the last meeting of the shareholders. The now aquired certainty that the execution of the canal works is possible, and consequently their completion certain, has calmed the opposition which the canal met with at first in America. Seeing that they could not prevent the Isthmus being pierced, the American adversaries have for the most part made up their minds to profit by it, and will for the future be useful auxiliaries. But the same cannot be said of the speculators in France ; but those adversaries, though operating in France, are chiefly foreigners. The shares and obligations of the enterprise are held by about three hundred and fifty thousand French men and women, and the future traffic of the Panama Canal will be amply sufficient to remunerate largely all the capital that will have to be spent on its construction. In 1879 M. Levasseur affirmed before the International Congress that by the year 1889 the commercial movement which would be ready to pass through the canal, if opened, would amount to seven and a quarter million tons. The American admiral Davis has since then estimated it at ten million tons. The American engineer Kelly has calculated that the canal will not have been opened long before its traffic amounts to fifteen or twenty million tons. According to the declaration of the Dutch engineer, M. Van Nehus, the economic facts of the day go to prove that the traffic of the Panama Canal will increase one million tons annually, and that the earnings of the enterprise, after deducting for redemption of debt, will be large enough to pay an interest of six or seven per cent. on a capital of two milliard francs. These latter estimates of the traffic are greatly in excess of M. Levasseur's seven and a quarter milion tons ; but without taking into account the revenue, which will certainly be derived from the five hundred thousand hectares of land—about one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres—conceded to the company by the Columbian Government, the low estimate of M. Levasseur would alone give an annual revenue of one hundred and eight million francs."

Passing to the events of the last twelve months the report contains a history of M. de Lesseps's voyage to the Isthmus of Panama, accompanied by the delegates of various Chambers of Commerce ; but as the *Standard* published at the time intelligence about that visit, and shortly after M. de Lesseps's return to France published a *résumé* of the report laid before the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce by M. Roux, the delegate, who went to Panama with M. de Lesseps. I will pass on to the next point—the loan of six hundred million francs. M. de Lesseps relates how, in conformity with the advice of his financial advisers, he applied to the Government on the 27th May, 1885, for authorisation to issue that Loan in Lottery Bonds, and quotes the letters written by him at the time to the President of the Council of Ministers, and to the other people. He proceeds :—

"Having from the outset done everything possible to exactly ascertain the conditions of the problem, we had, as you will remember, exaggerated difficulties by admitting the presence in the Isthmus of a large quantity of rock to be cut away. The excavation of a canal in granite would only require prependicular sides, or two natural walls as it were. The hypothesis that we had an excessively hard Isthmus to get through gave a total of seventy-five millions cubic metres to be excavated, entailing a high cost, but at the same time not exceeding the amount fixed by the International Congress of 1879, which was twelve hundred million francs. Later on further study, and the experience particularly of the first excavations, enabled us to ascertain with sufficient certainty that the character of the ground is much more favourable than that estimated in our calculations, and the total cubic contents to be extracted was carried to one hundred and ten million metres for the reason that the canal, being easier to excavate had to have its sides more inclined. The programme of execution approved by our Consultative Commission of Works was as follows :—A canal of 9 metres below the average sea level, bottom width of 22 metres ; direct trench open to the sky between the two seas ; chamber with floodgate on the side of Panama ; ports at Colon and at Panama ; siding—kilometres long about midway from the extremities of the canal ; bar at Gamboa.

"No doubt the question of the excavation of the Panama Canal is a question of the quantity of cubic metres of earth to be extracted ; but it would be a great mistake to calculate the progress of the future from the past. In proportion as the works are rendered more perfect as the machinery is improved, and as the men get used to their labour, the quantity cleared away will be increased, and bear no sort of proportion with the average of what has been already done. This was what happened in the case of the Suez Canal, and the same thing will happen again. Here is the progress which has been made since the beginning of the works : in 1882, 16,245 cubic metres ; 1883, 215,300 ; 1884, 617,054 ; 1885, 658,708 ; six months of 1886, 1,079,737. We thus have for 1886 an assured average removal of 1,000,000 cubic metres per month. It would, therefore, be sufficient if there was only an average monthly excavation of 2,000,000 metres in 1887, of 3,000,000 metres in 1888, and of 3,000,000 metres in 1889, for 110,000,000 cubic metres to be cleared away by the 1st July, 1889, or for the canal to be finished. Another mistake which is made is to estimate the future cost by the past cost, which, of course, results in extraordinary figures. That is quite a false comparison. The greatest expense is that of organisation, of transport, and of setting material at work ; the remainder represents only the consumption of coal and the cost of labour. More than half of the necessary effort has been made, and also more than half of the cost. The general condition of the engagements undertaken by the contractors have been made known to you. The contracts set forth a maximum of possible excavation, a maximum notoriously above the estimates, and if the maximum price of the cubic metre be applied to the total maximum possible, an exaggerated amount is arrived at."

The president adds that the right of modifying the conditions of the work will remain with the directors, who can therefore control the total expense. He also declares that nothing shall be neglected to ensure that vessels pass from one ocean to another in 1889, and within the limit of the total expenditure named at the International Congress of 1879. The report continues :—

"Among the unforeseen incidents which might lead us to modify our programme one has manifested itself which may diminish, but which may on the contrary, increase our expenses. By attacking our credit, speculators have obliged us to contract loans on dearer terms than was at first contemplated. Still, as the greater number of our new subscribers were already shareholders or bondholders of the company, it results that the advantages offered by an issue of obligations, burden our budgets only for the benefit of these shareholders or bondholders who are themselves subscribers. It is no less true that between now and the inauguration of the Maritime Canal, the charges of these loans will weigh upon our accounts, and increase the cost of the canal. Last year we pointed that our credit, due especially to the solidity of our shareholders, pledged us to endow the world with a work worthy of our nation. Since then there has been a determined campaign engaged in against our credit, and the audacity of our adversaries has inspired judicious investors with fear that the 75,000,000f. to be received from the call of the fourth quarter on our shares, and the 600,000,000f. which you have authorised us to borrow, will not suffice to assure the completion of the canal in 1889 within the limit of the total estimated expense."

After repeating his promise that within twelve months the shareholders will have evidence of the speedy progress of the works, M. de Lesseps gives an example of the surprises that may be expected :—

"The American contractor Slaven was charged with digging the canal on the Colon side, and had provided for the work dredges of new model and extraordinary power. The first trials were not satisfactory ; but last year we were able to report to you that, with certain improvements, the results were all that could be desired. Since then still greater results have been obtained by these contractors bringing, between October, 1885, and March 1885 their excavation in April, 1885, to more than 250,000 cubic metres. From the first months of the present year it has been as much as 400,000 metres per month. Your president declared on the 9th July, after affirming the possibility of opening the canal in 1889, that, in case of unforeseen hindrances, he had considered the means of ensuring the accomplishment of that event, even if the execution of the works were not entirely completed until later. Our regretted Director of Works, M. Bover, investigated this very point, and has left us an able report, offering a solution. We have also other ingenious proposals which, in case of necessity, we shall examine and discuss. None of these proposals will modify the actual progress of the works as now being executed, and so we shall have abundant time to decide upon them. We have, however, decided to convoke at an early date the members of our Consultative Commission, and to lay before them the different proposals that have been or may be submitted to us. Our programme then remains as it was defined in my circular of the 9th of July—to open the passage from one ocean to the other in the year 1889, and without exceeding the resources actually estimated. Between now and the time of our next meeting we shall certainly be able to show you, on the one hand, that the works are entering their final stage, and on the other hand to acquaint you with the opinion of the Consultative Commission, and you will be the judges of our decision. The success of the issue of new Bonds, which will be made on the 3d of August, is necessary as a reply to our adversaries, to maintain the admirable zeal of our *personnel*, and to strengthen the confidence of our contractors. Gentlemen, we rely on your fidelity, as you may reckon on our devotedness."

GENERAL BOULANGER.

THE creation of military clubs in all the garrison towns in France, which has just been decided by the Minister of War, and the placing of those institutions under the control of the commanding military officer, is regarded as a most important fact. By this means the Minister of War is described as hoping to obtain the direction of a most powerful engine for the carrying out of his projects, whatever they may be. Meanwhile, a writer on the staff of the *Figaro* has called on M. Clemenceau and M. Rochefort to learn their opinion concerning the Minister of War. Both those notabilities of the Radical Party ridiculed the idea of General Boulanger being a danger for the Republic. M. Clemenceau said : "Nothing could be more absurd than to credit him with harbouring the intention of making a *coup d'état*. He is doing his duty, and will never do anything but his duty, as a Republican Minister." As for M. Rochefort, he demanded rather angrily of his interviewer why he imagined he could be afraid of General Boulanger, and then continued :—

"We have given him our support because after Thibaudin, he is the first truly Republican Minister of War we have had. If he were driven out of office we should be given some old fogey or other like —. We want, then, to keep him. We have entire confidence in him. You keep on repeating that he will make a *coup d'état*. It will not, at any rate, be in favour of the Orleans Princes. Moreover, he is sincerely Republican. Will it be in favour of himself ? Of what use would it be to him to be Lord High Constable ? In the first place, if the rank and file of the army are in his favour, he is far from having all the officers on his side. You saw that the Military Council refused him what he demanded about the fortifications of Paris. Some people compare him to Bonaparte. That is idiotic. Napoleon was at a moment when people were still trembling at the remembrance of 1793. Boulanger, on the contrary, comes at the time when the Republic is beginning to cast off its reactionary swaddling clothes. Napoleon had but to go backwards ; Boulanger has but to march onward. He knows it, and I am sure he will do it, that is to say, as sure if it as one can be of a man. People say he shows himself too much. It would be more correct to say that people look at him too much. I also have had my hours of popularity. It would have been very stupid to say I sought acclamations. I tried to escape through the byestreets, but it is always impossible to escape from the crowd. As for Boulanger, you may then set your mind at rest. I own that I personally have no sort of fear ; quite the contrary. I shall certainly always be for him, so long as he marches forwards."

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonson.

1886.		1886.
Tuesday ... ... 24th Aug.	Friday ... ... 29th Oct.	
,, ... 31st ,,	,, ... 5th Nov.	
,, ... 7th Sept.	,, ... 12th ,,	
,, ... 14th ,,	,, ... 19th ,,	
Friday ... ... 24th ,,	,, ... 26th ,,	
,, ... 1st Oct.	,, ... 3rd Dec.	
,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

OUR import trade continues exceedingly quiet in all departments, a slight improvement of about a half per cent. in Exchange having failed to bring home prices to a level which would admit of importers working with a margin of profit on present rupee rates, while native holidays tend to restrict the operations of buyers. In exports also the general tone is dull, the upward tendency in Exchange coupled with a further advance in homeward Freights, which have latterly touched £1-5, having checked business in most articles. Wheat, however, has been an exception to the general rule, adverse reports respecting the English harvest having induced active buying for shipment both of ready old stocks and new crop for future delivery. Arrivals during the past week have not been so liberal as in the preceding, but the figures still show largely in excess of the average at this season of the year of all the leading articles of produce, and in Wheat we are quite prepared to see a considerable increase of supplies consequent on the advance which has taken place in prices.

Crop reports from all districts on this side of India continue most promising. The telegrams to hand this morning speak of a little too much rain for Cotton in some parts, but as the weather at the same time is said to look like clearing up, there is no reason to anticipate any harm resulting, and on the whole the outlook is as encouraging as we ever remember to have seen it at this stage of the season.

MONEY.—As we anticipated in our last weekly report, the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their minimum rate of discount at Wednesday's board meeting from 8 to 7 per cent. Whether this has had any effect on the demand for accommodation we are unable to say, as to-day being a close holiday, the usual weekly return has not been published. The Exchange banks have been keeping themselves well supplied with funds, but trade requirements on the other hand are on a comparatively full scale for the end of August, and we do not think anything under 5 per cent. can be quoted in the open market.

EXCHANGE has shown steadier tone for this mail, and rates have advanced 3-32d. in bank and 1-16d. in mercantile bills. On Monday last our closing quotations were 1s. 4 7 32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months' Credits, and no change took place on Tuesday. Wednesday brought a steadier tone, although Credits reverted 1-32d. in rate, and on Thurday, notwithstanding the comparatively moderate prices obtained for Council drafts in London, a rise of 1-32d. took place all round. On Friday the banks put up their buying rates 1-32d. while retaining their previous drawing quotations, but on Saturday this was compensated for by Bank Bills being advanced 1-16d Credit only 1-32d. To-day being a holiday, we give Saturday's rates as the closing quotations for the mail, viz:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4¼d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs	3 "	173½	"
Do.	6 "	175	"

At this level the latest aspect of the market was firm, and a further slight rise in rates seems by no means improbable. On the one hand with a limited import business passing the demand for remittance is light, while a fair amount of mercantile paper is making one way and another, and some enquiry for money has been experienced from China. Calcutta, moreover, may develope increased requirements before long, so that there is quite room for a pause in the decline if nothing more, if Silver pressed for sale in London again. The latest quotation we have is 42½d. per oz, which on the basis of the bazaar price on this side lays down the rupee slightly under exchange, but supplies are said to be limited at the moment.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet throughout the week, and Fours have slowly but steadily declined from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 97 5-16. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally unchanged at Rs. 102.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are quoted at Rs. 101½, Port Trust bonds at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—The market still maintains a quiet unexcited feeling, and prices as a rule have undergone few changes. In *Banks* we note a rise of Rs. 7½ in Bank of Bombays which are enquired for at Rs 712½. Nationals are Re. 1 dearer at Rs. 113. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are dull, although fairly steady. In some instances there has been a decline of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 on the week, and in the case of Soonderdas and Luckmidas Khimjee the fall has been Rs. 25 in Orientals Rs. 10 per share. *Press* shares are dull generally, Mofussils being an exception have advanced Rs. 5. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 50 lower for first and Rs. 30 for second issue. Treacher and Co., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 1,100 an advance of Rs. 20. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2, Bombay Saw Mills Rs. 5 per share higher. Flour Mills are unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS have developed no new feature during the week. Native holidays have assisted to restrict business, and in the bazaar the clearances are only estimated at about 2,000 packages. In the shape of indents and firm offers we question whether more has been done as the slight rise in exchange instead of making business more practicable has rather tended to check forward buying on the part of dealers. Meantime prices are unaltered, stocks on the spot and supplies near at hand being moderate.

Local-made Goods are very firm, although there has not been a large business doing. A better enquiry is anticipated in the course of another fortnight or three weeks, so that the slight increase in stocks now taking place does not induce Mill-owners to press sales. Quotations are:—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.		Net per lb As.		As.
T. Cloths	24	24	4	...	7½	to	8¼
"	29	24	6	...	7	"	7¼
"	44	24	8	...	7	"	7¼
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	"	7¼
"	39	36	9	...	7	"	7¼
"	44	36	10	...	7	"	7¼
Domestics	27	72	14	...	6½	"	7¼
"	32	72	19	...	6½	"	7¼
"	39	72	24	...	6½	"	7¼
"	44	72	27	...	6½	"	7¼
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	"	7½
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7¼	"	8
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0½	...	8¼	"	9
"	32	8	1½	...	8¼	"	9
" R. B.	45	10	3	...	8¼	"	9
Dorias	24	30	7	...	7¼	"	8

TWIST.—We make no change in our quotations for imported Yarns which are steady if not active. In *Local Yarns* the market is quite bare of ready stocks owing to the demand for China created by low freights. The P. & O. Company who a short time ago could not see their way to meet shippers by accepting Rs. 10 per ton for Twist have latterly been booking at *one rupee* so that shippers have every inducement to push forward their supplies. Prices are quoted as follows:—

		Mule.		Water.
Twist	No. 6s ... 4	to 4¼	...	...
"	" 10s ... 5¾	" 5 11-16	...	...
"	" 16s ... 5¼	" 6¼	...	...
"	" 20s ... 6½	" 6 9-16	... 6¼	to 6½
"	" 24s ... 6¾	" 6¾	... 6¾	" 6¾
"	" 30s ... 7¼	" 7 5-16	... 7¼	" 7¾

METALS.—*Copper* although nominally unchanged in price is very dull of sale owing to the tenor of advices from home. *Yellow Metal* is in poor request at previous values. *Iron* is steady at quite former rates.

COALS.—We have not heard of any new business to arrive, but sellers while still quoting Rs. 15¾ for both Cardiff and Newcastle Coal to arrive would probably accept a slight reduction in view of the better freights offering homeward.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from Liverpool this week have afforded no incentive to business either for export or on speculation and with the exception of the purchases made for the local mills we have accordingly had very little doing. Prices on the average may be quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower both for old stocks ready and new crop for future delivery, at the same time dealers are the reverse of pressing sellers.

New Crop reports are almost all that could be desired. Sowing in the Dholleras districts is being retarded by too much rain and from some parts of the Omrawuttee districts fine weather is said to be wanted, but no damage is spoken of in any quarter and everything we think favours an exceptionally good yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	6,521	1,871	4,636
Since 1st January	1,336,401	977,667	1,517,926
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	15,515	455	4,210
Since 1st January	965,561	666,973	1,116,783
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	275	154	1,010
Since 1st January	43,778	52,546	84,672

The following are to-day's quotations for ful pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, withou commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—			
Bengal, Fine	Ready	Rs 17?	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 164	= 3 15-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 155	= 3 5-16d.
Omra Good	do.	" 184	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 176	= 3 23-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	do. Nominal	" 202	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 193	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 187	= 3 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	" 214	= 4 15 22d.
Westerns Good	do.	" 181	= 3 13-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 175	= 3 11-16d.
New Crop—			
Bengal Fine	Dec.-Jany.	" 179	= 3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 170	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 165	= 3¼d.
Omra do.	March	" 186	= 3 29-32d.
Do. do.	do. Good Staple	" 190	= 3 31-32d.
Broach do.	do.	" 223	= 4¾d.
Bhownuggur do.	April	193	= 4 1-32d.

WHEAT.—Higher prices reported from the Continent and unfavourable telegrams respecting the English harvest created quite an excitement in the middle of last week, and a large business was done both ready and forward at an advance of 1 to 1½ Annas per cwt. To-day there is nothing doing owing to the holidays but from the quieter tone of home advices the market will probably reopen with an easier tone to-morrow, especially as both Freights and Exchange have been going against shippers in the interval. We quote now:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-6-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	" 4 5-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-2-0	"
Ahmedabad Soft Red	" 4-1-0	"

Supplies have been lighter this week than last, and of Hard Yellow there is almost nothing offering while Ahmedabad is not much more plentiful.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm at Rs. 7-2 ready and Rs. 6-11 for New Crop April delivery. *Rapeseed* is quiet at last week's prices, and in *Gingelly* there is nothing new to report, save that supplies of old crop continue on a much more liberal scale than was anticipated and that the new Khandeish crop is doing well.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat	For the week	260,785	146,773	170,474
"	Since 1st Jan.	9,366,300	7,381,263	5,851,754
Linseed	For the week	35,461	29,687	28,334
"	Since 1st Jan.	3,302,050	4,348,877	3,519 001
Rapeseed	For the week	15,942	10,619	6,748
"	Since 1st Jan.	1,070,193	1,397,144	906,414
Gingelly Seed	For the week	6,663	167	39
"	Since 1st Jan.	913,451	996,020	786,377

(For Bombay Bill and Stock List see page 3.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 3 4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
5 TELEGRAMS—Proserpine—The Simla Season.
6 Notes from the Deccan Capital—Fancy Fair at Poona—The "Nagar Week."
7 Prize Distribution at Baroda—MILITARY.
8 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The late Mr. Arthur Watt, C S—Bombay Legislative Council.
9 10 Bombay Legislative Council.
11 The Bombay Bar and the Government.
12 Open Space in Bombay—Serious Accident in the Fort—The Collision in Bombay Harbour—A Strange Case.
13 CORRESPONDENCE: The Broach Municipality—The Municipal Offices Site—Clubs and Liquor Licenses—An Appeal—SPORTING—Cricket at Mhow—Cricket—The Native Press.
Silence is—Golden (!)—Remounts for the Native Cavalry—Threshing and Cleaning Wheat by Machinery.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Russia in Europe and in Asia—The Bar, the Public, and the Government.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Affairs in Cambay.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Military Departmental Centralization—Indian Records.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: Suspension of Army Retirement—British Industries and Foreign Markets.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: The Preparation of Indian Wheat—Octroi Duties in Mhow—The Assam Forgery Case—The Experiences of a Recruiting Party.
20 BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
21 22 23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLIES—August 13, at Alice Villa, Darjiling, the wife of Alfred E Allies, of a daughter, still-born.
CRAWFORD—August 10, at Mymensing, the wife of Surgeon D G Crawford, I M S, of a daughter.
WALTON—August 13, at Surdah, the wife of Charles Bendyshe Walton, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

THE deposition of Prince Alexander is a *coup d'etat* for which it would be difficult to find a precedent outside the politics of Spain in the days of Narvaez and O'Donnell. The first thought that it provokes is that the movement cannot have been spontaneous. We should have felt sure of this even if we had been kept in complete darkness as to the intrigue in which Russia has been engaged in the Balkan Peninsula for months past. The Bulgarians are not a fickle people, and Prince Alexander has claims upon their affection which are strong and direct, and the fresh outcome of recent service. The marvel is that he should have been the victim of what appears to have been a military movement. The earlier telegrams, though they seem in conflict with subsequent reports, say that it was while he was reviewing his troops at Widdin, a fortress on the Danube, that he was taken prisoner. Later news will throw light upon this strange incident. Meantime we are left to find out if we can how a prince who has led the national army to victory in battle after battle with a relatively powerful foe can so soon have lost his hold upon his army that little more than six months after the close of the campaign he has become a prisoner in the hands of his own troops. The explanation that the army has been corrupted by Russian intrigue, as a portion of the nation has been corrupted, will scarcely account for the sudden severance of soldiery ties, the quick forgetfulness of military service, with which the Bulgarian army, so far as they are concerned in the episode, are chargeable. We should have thought that even such past masters in the art of undermining loyalty as the emissaries of the Czar would have failed to shake the allegiance of the Bulgarian soldiery to Prince Alexander. For Russia at a very very recent date held the Bulgarian army in distrust. The efforts of her partizans in the National Assembly were directed to the keeping down of the national armaments, the reason for this being openly proclaimed to be that so long as Bulgaria had so powerful a friend as the Czar she needed no army. The Russian party obstructed the passing of the military votes on this ground, concealing nothing of their plan to make Bulgaria helpless while Servia is arming to the teeth, and so to compel her to throw herself into the arms of the Czar. This could scarcely be called treachery. It was too open for that, too plain a proclamation to Europe that Russia was determined, in spite of a succession of failures and rebuffs, to regain a footing in the country fatal to the rule of Prince Alexander, fatal to the liberties of the Bulgarians, fatal to the peace of South-Eastern Europe. The only defence against a charge of treachery which is available for Russia is that all her acts, since Prince Alexander last autumn showed the Bulgarians that it was possible for them to realise their aspirations without her help, have been bold and unblushing attempts to dethrone a Prince who tried to develope Bulgarian liberties independently of the machinations of Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Servian attack upon Bulgaria last year, like the Servian attack upon Turkey in 1876, was encouraged by Russia. While England and the Powers, recognizing the honestly national character of the movement, urged the Sultan to acknowledge the union of the two Bulgarias, the Russian Ambassador was urging the Sultan to put it down by force of arms, a piece of advice which all the world saw was offered with the object of gaining for Russia an opportunity of again figuring in the capacity of the Divine Figure from the North, sent by Providence to deliver a nation from the yoke of the Turk. This attempt failed, but Russia never forgave Prince Alexander for persuading his subjects that they could do without her. Just as there was no treachery in this, because it was so easy to understand its object, so there was no hypocrisy in the subsequent attempt of the Russian agent at Constantinople to persuade the Sultan that his vassal was a treaty breaker. There was no hypocrisy, for no one yet called Satan a hypocrite for rebuking sin, and no one would take the trouble to prove that when Russia endeavours to convict any one else of breaking a treaty she cannot be sincere. Her ten months' plottings against Prince Alexander have succeeded, though we are not yet without hope that the success may prove transient. The national spirit has been thoroughly aroused by the events of the past year, the plain teaching of which is that Bulgarian liberty is a plant that can grow upon its own soil, and that it needs no Russian husbandry to foster and develope it. This conviction may yet prove strong enough to prevail against a rising which has been planned by the most insidious plotters in the world. We must not yet take it for granted that the revolutionary prayer to the Czar to take the Bulgarians under his protection is the prayer of anything but the faction who have been plotting against Prince Alexander for months past. The men who not a year ago beat back the army of Servia can have nothing in common with the abject crew who on Sunday on bended knees tendered their submission to the Russian Agent at Sophia. The telegrams proclaim the Russian origin of the movement which has dethroned Prince Alexander. They proclaim the triumph, temporary at all events, of Russian intrigue. But it may be that Russian ambition has overleaped itself. The National Assembly, the Provincial Government say in their proclamation, will now decide as to the future government of the country. But this is not so. The future Government of the country, and the future Governor of the country, will be decided upon the Powers at large. England, who took the lead in ensuring to the Bulgarians the results of the movement of last autumn, must be content with no insignificant part in determining whether the Bulgarians shall be free, under a Prince of their own choice, or enslaved under a Government imposed upon them by the Czar and the Moscow Committees. But it must be admitted that the prospect of any effective co-operation on the part of the Powers is anything but assured. Germany—if Prince Bismarck's policy may be read in the article in the *Berlin Post* of which an abstract is telegraphed—is disposed to cynically acquiesce in an act which, if the European conscience had been active, would have arrayed all the Powers against Russia at this conjuncture. We shall, however, need something more than the unauthenticated utterances of a Berlin newspaper to convince us that the Central Powers, who appear to have lately left Russia out of their calculations, acquiesce in this high-handed act. The Kissengen meeting had its secrets. Is this the first of its surprises? The situation is serious, and it concerns England deeply. Lord Salisbury has a weak colleague at the Foreign Office, and he will not find it easy to be the continuator of his own policy of last year—though it is a policy which had the support of the nation at large, and which had no more enthusiastic supporter than Mr. Gladstone himself. By an awkward coincidence the Khojah Saleh incident is complicated by a claim which the Ameer of Bokhara—a *protegé* of Russia—has put forward to that place. The Eastern Question and the Further Eastern Question have been simultaneously revived.

IT is believed that the Government of Bombay will take no action upon the petition which has been presented by a number of inhabitants of Cambay against the administration of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, the present Dewan. The petition was presented to the Political Agent, the Collector of Kaira, some days ago, but we believe that it is not considered necessary to call upon the Dewan for an explanation of the charges that have been brought against him. If such is the view of the Political Department it is not likely to be seriously criticised. We indicated the other day the doubtful character of most of the allegations that were contained in the petition, and their suspicious resemblance to some that were made at the time of the disturbances three years ago, and the bulk of which were either withdrawn or proved to be fictitious or exaggerated. They certainly do not gain in strength on a view of the signatures of the persons who have made them. There are, it is true, about three hundred and fifty signatures to the petition, but about half of them are in the handwriting of one person, and some of the others are duplicates. Moreover, as in these matters names are weighed as well as counted, it is of some importance to note that the first name in the list is that of a dismissed jemadar, and that he is about as influential as any of his co-signatories. The charge against the Dewan of having plotted for his return will seem absurd to anyone who knows the history of the State during the past few years. Mr. Shamrao's return to office, on the dismissal of Dewan Mahomed Nubbi Khan, was asked for by the Nawab himself, after having first ascertained that the Bombay Government had no objection to it. An attempt has been made to show that the Bombay Government, in a resolution upon the affairs of Cambay, had made a reservation against Mr. Shamrao's re-employment in the State. But this is not only unwarranted by anything on record, but it is in contradiction with testimony publicly borne, since his re-instatement, by Sir James Fergusson, by the Commissioner for the Northern Division, and other representatives of the Bombay Government, to the services which Mr. Shamrao has rendered to the State, and to the progress it has made under his administration. The most recent evidence upon this point is that which Mr. A. H. Spry, the Collector of Kaira and Political Agent for Cambay, put upon record shortly before leaving his charge. "Since your re-appointment as Dewan," Mr. Spry wrote, "I have with pleasure observed the many improvements and judicious reforms that you have organized in the State. I trust that opportunity will long continue to you to carry on the good administration you have introduced, and that at some future time, seeing the change you have effected in Cambay, Government may be pleased to confer on you some special mark of favour as a reward to yourself, and an encouragement to others." It would be a small "encouragement to others" to suffer an administrator engaged in such uphill work as that in Cambay must necessarily be, to be embarrassed by the bestowal of an ill-timed patronage upon those who have just invoked the intervention of the Bombay Government against him.

THE *Quarterly Review*—with ourselves perhaps—has not given quite as much credit to the device which the Bombay Millowners' Association recently resorted to for introducing Bombay piece-goods into Levantine markets as the facts of the case warrant. To call it a "foolish scheme" is, as we confessed yesterday, to pay it a poor compliment, and it may be well to remind the reviewer and his readers at home—what there is no need to remind his readers here—that the Millowners' Association are as likely to avoid countenancing foolish schemes as, let us say, the most intelligent of *Quarterly Reviewers* would be. Whatever has been done in this matter has been done by the Association with their eyes open, though subject, of course, to such practical limitations as circumstances and the measure of their resources impose upon business men all the world over. The idea of finding new markets for their produce presented itself to the trade in Bombay at a time when, owing to a disturbance of trade in the Farther East, it was necessary to choose between that course, an accumulation of stocks, and a diminished outturn. Since then there has been a revival in the local trade to which producers at home, unhappily for them, have been strangers; and the *Quarterly Reviewer* was doubtless under the influence of the prevailing commercial gloom when he wrote on the assumption that Bombay was as far from having recovered something of its former activity as Lancashire. The truth is that the necessity under which the Millowners' Association took action was in great part temporary, and that the recovery of trade in their old markets has made the opening of new markets for the special products of the Bombay mills a matter no longer of urgency, though always one of interest, and one which will need to be kept in view with every increase in the productive power of the local mill industry. The experiment in the Levant, it should be added, was by no means as abortive as it appeared to the reviewer. It yielded much information, and were present consuming markets to show signs of repletion an outlet for some portion of the surplus production of the mills might still be found in Southern Europe, the Black Sea ports and Syria. It is a great disadvantage to manufacturers, however, to have to change the character and descriptions of their cloth, and this is a point which writers are apt to lose sight of who have only a theoretical acquaintance with their subject. Mills are constructed to spin certain counts of yarn and weave certain grades of cloth, and it frequently happens that it is better to go on making these at a slight loss than to face the heavy expenditure for new machinery which a change in the class of production would entail

THE NAGAR "WEEK."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 18.

ON Tuesday, the night before the first day's racing, the lotteries were held in the Fort Library, but were not so well attended as might have been expected from the number of entries for the different races. Reserved was considered such a certainty for the Glo'ster Cup that a combined lottery on that and the Lilliputs was started. Reserved and Skylark for the double event fetched by far the highest price, and next to them came Reserved and Samos, who eventually pulled off their respective races with the greatest ease. The lottery on the R. A. Cup was the best of the evening, Jerham being made favourite, with Paradox and Uhlan next in demand. The latter is a fine big animal, with plenty of blood, but from his apparent poor condition was not so much fancied as he otherwise would have been. Paradox, it was known, had been laid up, but was still thought capable by several sportsmen of doing the trick on three legs. In the polo race none were so much fancied as Mr. Minchin's Ubique, but the pot was nearly upset by a big grey of Mr. Lovett's, who won the first heat fairly easily. He however got off very badly in the second attempt, and was left at the post in the final.

The weather though threatening was all that could be wished for, and the going good. The stand was well filled, and the rails lined with crowds of soldiers and natives. The gunners had pitched a couple of tents just outside the enclosure, in which they provided refreshments to their numerous guests. We were disappointed not to see their Cup, which had been ordered from England by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, but unfortunately had not arrived in time. We must congratulate Mr. Gonne on his early success on the turf, and if he can only manage to measure his pony, shall certainly expect to see him to the front again. The following are the results of the different races:—

FIRST RACE—Closed.—"The Bingar Plate."—Value, Rs. 199. For all Arab and C. B. galloways, 14 hands and under. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Minchin's, b a p The Cornet., 10st. 9lbs., Mr. Hanwell 1
Mr. Hanwell's, b a p Arab Chief, 10st., Mr. Minchin. 2
Mr. Souter's, ch a gal Sluggard, 11st. 1lbs., Mr. Langley 3
Mr. Harvey's, b c b p Stripes, 9st. 8lbs., Mr. Pease . 0

The Cornet got off with the lead, and went sailing away at the head of his field. Coming up the straight Arab Chief looked dangerous, but on reaching the rails, Mr. Hanwell woke his mount up, and got him home a length and a half to the good, with little or nothing more left in him.

2ND RACE.—Open.—"The Lilliputs."—Value Rs. 99. For all Arab and C. B. ponies. 13·1 and under; weight for inches, 7lbs. Distance, 1 mile, straight.

Capt. Eccle's, b a p Samos, 11st. 5lbs., Major Beaver 1
Mr. Cook's, b a p Skylark, 11st. 2lbs., Mr. Hanwell. 2
Mr. Harvey's, ch c b p Walrus, 9st. 9lbs., Mr. Minchin 3

After one false start, the three got well away together, but Walrus was immediately left far behind; Mr. Hanwell, finding he could not live alongside Samos, eased his pony, leaving Major Beaver to win by three or four lengths.

3RD RACE.—Open.—"The Glo'ster Cup."—Value Rs. 199. Presented by the Officers, 61st. Regt., added to a starting sweep of Rs. 20, for all Arab and C. B. horses. Distance, race-course.

Mr. Cook's, br a b Reserved, 11st.3lbs., Major Beaver 1
Col. Anderson's, b a g Brazil, 10st. 1lbs., Capt. Hotham 2
Mr. F's, b a h Barabbas, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Pease ... 3

Barabbas was left twenty lengths at the start. After a very slow run race, Reserved won fairly easily, with Brazil second, a length ahead of Barabbas.

4TH RACE.—Open.—"The R. A. Cup."—Value Rs. 199. Presented by the Officers F-1, R. A., added to a starting sweep of Rs. 20. For all Arab and C. B. ponies, 13-3 and under, Arabs 11-7, C. B. 11 stone. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr. Gonne's, g. a. p. Uhlan, 10st. 3lbs., Mr. Pease ... 1
Major Beaver's, g. a. p. Jerham, 11st. 3lbs., Owner... 2
Capt. Barton's, r. a. p. Real Jam, 9st. 13lbs., Mr. Minchin 3
Mr. Cook's, ch. a. p. Paradox, 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Hanwell 0
Capt. Hotham's, b. a. p., Senator, 10st. 4lbs., Owner.. 0
Mr. Harvey's, ch. c. b. m., Atalanta, 9st. 11lb., Mr. Souter 0

This was the race of the day. Paradox jumped off with the lead, and going well within himself led to the quarter mile post, where he suddenly shut up, when challenged by Uhlan and Real Jam, who went on with the lead. Jerham, who is a very slow beginner, came with a rush at the finish, but could not quite get on terms with Uhlan, who won by a length. Real Jam, beaten a length, third.

5TH RACE.—Closed.—"The Gymkhana Stakes."—Value, Rs. 99. For all ponies that have played polo one-half the number of games between July 1st and 7th August 1886. Catch-weights over 11 stone, or owners up. Quarter mile heats.

1st heat	2nd heat.		
2	1	Mr. Minchin's, b a p Ubique, Owner..	1
1	3	Mr. Lovett's, g a p Naseeb, Owner ...	2
0	2	Mr. Barry's, b c b p Paleface, Mr. Hanwell	0
0	0	Mr. Fyffe's, d c b p Bounder, Mr. Pease	0
0	0	Mr. Venables', g a p Sinbad, Owner.	0
3	0	Capt. Baxter's, g a p Sneesham, Owner	0

In the first heat Naseeb got the best of the start and won comfortably, with Ubique second and Sneesham third. In the second heat Mr. Minchin got well away, and won as he liked, Paleface just beating Naseeb on the post for second place. Before the final could be run off, it began to rain hard, both ponies being very restive. There were two false starts, and on the third attempt Naseeb whipped round as the flag fell, and was left at the post, thus allowing Ubique to win by himself.

The lotteries on the second day's racing were much better attended, things going with more spirit, and the horses fetching better prices than they did on the first occasion. The handicapper of the open pony race and the Colonials had done his work well, and backers were at a loss to know upon which to put their money. The surprise of the day turned up in the Brocket, who walked off with the Collector's Cup, beating the two favorites, King Arthur and the Cornet. We must congratulate his owner and party on the successful way they managed to keep him dark, getting a nice price about him in the Cup, and having him chucked into the Arab Handicap, 18 lbs below the others. Although he may never have performed in public before, it is difficult to believe it is the first time he has done some galloping. Arab Chief having been beaten in a short race on the first day, was fairly leniently treated in the handicaps, but quite surprised every one by the way he romped home in the open handicap. Although not so quick as the Cornet, he can outstay him for three-quarters of a mile and upwards, and ought to pay his way in the best of company. Nearly three inches of rain having fallen during the night, the course was frightfully heavy, making the going very slow indeed. The following are the results of the different events:—

1ST RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes"—Closed—Value Rs. 99. A handicap for all beaten ponies, 13-3 and under. Straight half mile.

Mr. Hanwell's, b a p Arab Chief, 11st. 4lbs., Owner.. 1
Mr. Harvey's, b cb p Stripes, 9st. 4lbs., Mr. Souter... 2
Mr. Barray's, b cb p Paleface, 9st. 4lbs., Native 3
Mr. Lovett's, g a p Naseeb, 10st. 4lbs., Mr. Pease..... 0
Capt. Baxter's g a p Sneesham, 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Maurice 0
Mr. Venable's, g a p Sinbad, 9st. 4lbs.. Mr. Maclean.. 0

After two false starts, in both of which Naseeb went all she knew up the hill, Arab Chief and Sneesham got off with the lead. Coming into the straight Stripes came up full of running, but could never get on terms with the favourite, who won in a canter by a neck.

2ND R

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COUP D'ETAT IN BULGARIA.

DEPOSITION OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

RUSSIAN AID INVOKED.

NISSA, Aug. 22.

His Highness Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was taken prisoner yesterday while reviewing his troops at Widdin. His deposition has been proclaimed and a temporary Government has been formed.

SOFIA, Aug. 22.

The greatest excitement prevails here. Yesterday the Royal Palace was surrounded by Bulgarian troops and large masses of the people, who compelled His Highness Prince Alexander to abdicate the Throne, and he was thereupon compelled to leave, and was escorted out of the country.

A meeting was then called of the Revolutionists, at which it was resolved to implore the goodwill of His Imperial Majesty the Czar towards the people of Bulgaria.

The Resolution was presented by a deputation on bended knees to the Russian Agent here, who in reply assured them of the good feelings of the Czar towards Bulgaria.

The revolution, which has been unattended by any bloodshed, was instigated by M. Karavelloff, the Premier, and M. Zankoff.

A Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government says that Prince Alexander has abdicated, as he was convinced that his reign was fatal to the Bulgarian nation. The Grand National Assembly will now decide as to the future Government of the country. Bulgaria, it adds, relies on the powerful protection of the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The *Times* of to-day, in discussing the *coup d'etat* in Bulgaria, regards the deposition of Prince Alexander as a triumph of Russian diplomacy, and as a distinct reverse to the diplomacy of the British Government.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

An article in the "*Berlin Post*," Prince Bismarck's organ, says that the situation in Bulgaria which had become dangerous has been solved by the deposition of Prince Alexander, in which, Germany, Austria and Turkey acquiesce. The article adds that the overthrow of Prince Alexander has frustrated England's hope of a solution of the Eastern Question by a duel between Austria and Russia without any sacrifice on the part of England.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says that direct intervention by the Russian Government in Bulgaria is probable in order to establish a new *régime* there.

AMEER OF BOKHARA CLAIMS KHOJA SALEH.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A telegram received from Saint Petersburg asserts that the Ameer of Bokhara has written to Abdurahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, claiming Khoja Saleh.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is stated that Sir John Lubbock will be appointed chairman of the Commission to enquire into the Currency question.

THE CHOLERA IN THE ADRIATIC.

FIUME, Aug. 22.

Cholera is abating along the Adriatic shores.

THE BURSTING OF THE BUND AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Aug. 21.

After Tuesday night, the 17th, or on Wednesday morning, the water did not rise higher, and a slight fall took place on Friday, which is continued to-day, Saturday.

The river fell six feet at Bhamo a week ago, so that Mandalay may expect a considerable fall.

The breach through which the water rushed is 300 feet wide, not 300 yards, but the bund shows cracks in many places, and must be thoroughly overhauled in October.

A breach of 200 feet wide has been cut through the bund near Amarapoora, but it is not considered deep enough.

The most alarming reports were current on Tuesday and Wednesday, as to the loss of life. The numbers went up to a thousand, but careful search and enquiry shows that the number of human lives lost is under 25.

The people in general had sufficient notice to escape to higher houses, monasteries or elevated ground. The rumours particularly pointed to great loss of life by the falling of a bridge at the Arrakan Pagoda, but it is ascertained that no lives were lost there. No Europeans have been drowned.

The food bazar is flooded, but the piece-goods bazaar is saved.

The water did not break over the bund, but undermined it, and remedial efforts were of no avail.

There is very little distress yet, but relief depôts have been opened.

The weather is pleasant, and the people most cheerful.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug 23.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, telegraphing on the 20th, says that at Bhamo the river has fallen six feet. Three outlets for water have been cut in the Mandalay embankment; the southernmost, at Amarapoora, has water over it two feet higher than the river level. The river is falling rapidly.

It is uncertain how many lives have been lost.

The area covered by water is estimated at thirty square miles, of which five were covered with houses.

Sir Charles Bernard has returned to Mandalay.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Governor goes as far as Colombo with Lady Duff and family, and then returns to Madras to await the arrival of the Hon. R. Bourke.

Mr. Macpherson arrived here this morning from Secunderabad, and goes to Ooty to-morrow.

THE NORTON-SULLIVAN CASE.

This morning Mr. Norton appeared before a full bench of five Judges of the High Court, in answer to a mandate of Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar and Justice Brandt, to explain matters urged against him by the Hon. H. E. Sullivan.

Mr. Norton was engaged as counsel for the defence of the Boodinayakanur Zemindar, who was charged with abetting dacoity committed on Mr. Gastin. In conducting that defence, Mr. Norton made certain statements which Mr. Sullivan complained of as being defamatory. The question for their Lordships' decision was whether Mr. Norton as counsel for the defence had exceeded the latitude and privileges of a counsel when he made such statements. Mr. Norton admitted the statements charged, but contended that he had made them as the counsel for the defence. He had not made any statement except under instructions. He was not personally responsible for the truth or otherwise of such statements made by him under instructions. As regarded the statements complained of in his speech to the Jury, Mr. Norton urged that he was entitled to comment on the evidence. In doing that, he had not said anything that he was not justified to say upon the evidence.

The Advocate General and Mr. Branson appeared for Mr. Sullivan. It was urged against Mr. Norton that he had himself admitted that there was no evidence to support his allegations against Mr. Sullivan, and having admitted that, he subsequently made further allegations against Mr. Sullivan, whom he charged with persecuting the Zemindar. The case was urged at great length, and the Court, after long deliberation, delivered the following Order :—The Court unanimously concur with the Chief Justice during the course of the trial, that there was no evidence against Mr. Sullivan, but they are also of opinion that the rule must be discharged on the ground that Mr. Norton was protected in what he said by the privilege of counsel. We will give a written judgment stating our reasons more fully. We may add that we think this was a case for enquiry under section 10 of the Letters Patent (Amended).

The case occupied the attention of the Court all the day. There was a large crowd of Europeans and natives present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 23.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Mallacca arrived here from Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	65½
4½ ,, ,,	.....	69¼
3 ,, Consols for account	.....	101
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	.....	101½
4½ ,, French Rentes	.....	109½
Bar Silver	.....	42¼

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock, with the Overland mails of the 6th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs and Miss D Campbell	Capt Bason
Mr D Picken	Surgeon W Crooke
Mr D Christie	Surgeon C Wal-h
Miss Propert	Surgeon W Squire
Mr C Naidoo	Mr Hudson
Mr R Rosero	5 Ladies & 2 Gentlemen

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Khataw	Maj Sir G de Larpent
Mr J C Davis	Mr Jas Smith
Mr A Adams	Mr Jas Duffas
Col Wilson	Maj J Hill
Mr C E Pitman	Mr A McV Smith
Mr C B Dunlop	Mr J H Rivett-Carnac
Col and Mrs Mander	Mrs Rivett-Carnac
Capt Hext, R N	Mr W G Bligh
Mrs H Farran	Mr E de Souza
Mrs J Rawlins	Col Siran
Mrs Campbell-Thomson	Mr H Edward

WE learn that the Judges of the High Court have, on a petition presented to them by candidates for the Pleaders' examination, resolved to hold the examinations for High Court and District pleaders separately.

NINE steamers have been chartered by Government for transporting reinforcements to Burma. Seven belong to the British India fleet—the Nowshera, the Nevassa, the Scindia, the Malda, the Buldana, the Sirdhana, and the Bhandara. The P. and O. steamer Venetia and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Nurjehan have also been chartered.

THE health of the Boundary Commission, now at Shadian, is fair. Captain Yate is progressing steadily.

THE Bolan Railway will be re-opened about the same week as the Sind-Sagar line. The Dera Ismail Khan road is expected to be ready about October.

IN distributing the prizes at the Baroda College, H. H. the Gaekwar announced that a scheme is under consideration for raising the status of the College by opening Science classes for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

THE 7th Bengal Cavalry will embark at Calcutta for Burma on the 29th instant; the 1st and 5th Bengal Infantry on the 2nd proximo; and No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, on the 10th proximo.

THE members of the Finance Committee, Mr. Westland and Colonel Filgate, during their short visit to Allahabad, chiefly devoted their time to enquiring into the expenditure of the public offices, especially those of the High Court and the Press Department.

VARIOUS parts of Sylhet are suffering severely from the floods. In many places the water is higher than in the great flood of 1883. Several villages are deserted, the houses being submerged. The price of rice is rising rapidly, and this threatens to become a serious matter. Some gardens are now unable to obtain vegetables.

CHOLERA has made its appearance on Kohima Naga Hills. This scourge has for the past month been confined to the village of a thousand huts or thereabouts on the hill top. Guards are stationed in the passes to prevent villagers visiting the Cantonments below. In spite of these precautions it has spread now to the Cantonment and station below.

MESSRS. WEIR AND CO., Engineers in Madras, lately submitted a proposal to the Government suggesting that it would be a more economical plan to have the light railways required by local Boards constructed by Messrs Fowler and Co., who are willing to take payment in bonds to be granted and guaranteed by the local Boards, without any guarantee from the Government of India. The Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, while admitting the general advantage of the proposal, says that a great deal would depend on the nature of the bonds and the rate of interest demanded. In order, however, to bring the matter to a practical issue, he suggests that Messrs. Weir and Co. should submit a definite proposal in connexion with one or more of the lines of railway for which the surveys and estimates are now nearly completed, and Messrs. Weir and Co. have been referred to the presidents of the local Boards, by whom their proposals must be considered in the first instance.

THE *Gazette of India* contains some interesting figures on the working of the Guaranteed Railways since the commencement of their operations to the end of 1885. The railways dealt with are the Madras, the South Indian, the Bombay-Baroda, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Oudh and Rohilkund, and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi lines. The figures relate to various matters concerning the working of these lines, but the most interesting to the general reader are those referring to the loss to the State occasioned by them. We find, then, that since its commencement the Madras Railway is put down as having caused a total loss to the State of over 749 lakhs of rupees; the South Indian is responsible for over 187 lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda for more than 311 lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula nearly 650 lakhs, the Oudh and Rohilkund over 218 lakhs, and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi nearly 741 lakhs. The total comes to the respectable figure of over 2,856 lakhs of rupees.

THE *Railway Service Gazette*, published at Allahabad, declares that it "has the best authority for stating that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's period of office for another year.

THE Viceroy directs that the offices of the Government of India are to remain open in Simla until Saturday, the 30th October, and to re-open in Calcutta on the 15th November. This notice has been published unusually early, as rumours were prevalent that all the offices would not be moved from Simla this season.

THE *Indian Mirror* seems to take a perverse view of things. Its most recent escapades in this direction are in regard to the process for refining sugar and the old story of the adulteration of the ghee sold in the bazaars at Calcutta. The following quotation from one of its articles is characteristic :—

"Already the Hindu subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty have been deprived of the use of another important article of food, namely, sugar, by its being allowed to be refined by means of the bones of dead animals. It is strange the Local Government have not so much as noticed this outrageous preclusion of a notoriously abstemious and plain people from the use of one of the few articles of luxury they indulge in. They could have interfered in the matter to the benefit of their Hindu subjects by making an order, restricting the sale of refined sugar to European hotels and European shops only. But sugar is not an article of nourishing food, and one may somehow get on without it, especially as it has a substitute in molasses. The same cannot be said, however, of *ghee*, which is the only nourshing food the Hindus have got. While the cartridge affected only a small section of the Hindus, the adulteration of *ghee*, and what is as bad, the refinement of sugar, affect the whole nation, and may not be as innocuous as some of the authorities may at present think."

Is this an instance of crass ignorance on the part of the *Mirror*, or of that unscrupulousness with which it taunted the Anglo-Indian Press a few days ago? The greater portion of the sugar consumed in India is imported from Mauritius, and the Government of that island has frequently given assurances through the local Indian Governments that there is nothing to which the most orthodox Hindu could take exception in the process of refining sugar. As to the adulteration of ghee with lard that has been done by the native vendors themselves in order to increase their profits.

NEGOTIATIONS for a new five per cent. Portuguese loan of sixty million francs, redeemable within seventy-five years at par, have been concluded with the Credit Lyonnais and MM. Ephrussi, of Paris, and the three banking establishments of Messrs. Stern in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, and London. The coupons and bonds will be payable at Paris, London, and Frankfort.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, moved for by Mr. S. Leighton, has been issued by the Home Office, showing the number of persons who voted as illiterates at the general election of 1885, and specifying the constituencies in which their votes were recorded. It appears that the number of votes polled in England and Wales was 3,705,103, of which 80,430 were illiterates; in Scotland 447,588 votes, of which 7,708 were illiterates; and, in Ireland, 450,906, of which 98,404 were illiterates. In the 66 Irish county contests there were recorded 373,863 votes, of which 92,822 were illiterates. In the 13 Irish borough contests 77,043 votes were recorded, of which 5,582 were illiterates. In the 37 Scotch county contests there were 254,624 votes recorded, of which 6,012 were illiterates; while in the 27 borough contests there were 192,964 votes, of which 1,696 were illiterates. The return does not separate the English counties from the boroughs. In the City of London there were 33,109 votes recorded, of which 20 were illiterates; in Edinburgh 26,827 votes and 118 illiterates; and in Dublin, 31,846 votes and 869 illiterates.

THE *Indian Daily News* makes the following appeal to the Native Press of Bengal, whose inconsistency it ventures to expose :—"May we ask not to be hanged, drawn and quartered by our native contemporaries if we humbly presume to point out to them a trifling inconsistency? There have recently been before the Courts two cases which have been regarded with considerable interest. Both have been tried by mixed juries. In one case the jury was divided as regards their constitution and verdict in the proportion of two-thirds natives and one-third Europeans. The Judge has been strongly denounced by the Native Press for ordering a new trial, some editors declaring that the verdict of the two-thirds majority ought to be accepted. In another case the jury, again a mixed one, were unanimous, and the native papers cry out that the verdict ought to be set aside. May we ask what principle our native friends would act upon? Should juries and their verdicts be treated with any respect at all, or should they be abolished? We express no opinion on either case, or on the principle involved; but we should like the sages who come to such diverse conclusions to enlighten us as to how they reconcile these views."

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been announced that small camps-of-exercise will be formed during the winter months (December to February) at Bareilly, Meerut, Umballa, and Rawul Pindi, for military manœuvres, under the general officers commanding these four divisions. Bareilly will have for these operations a force of one battery Field Artillery; three regiments of British Infantry; one regiment Native Cavalry; and one of Native Infantry. At Meerut there will be four Batteries, two Cavalry regiments, two of British Infantry, one of Native Cavalry, and half a regiment of Native Infantry. The Sirhind Command will concentrate two batteries of Horse and one of Field Artillery, one regiment British Cavalry, two of Native Cavalry, four regiments of British and one of Native Infantry. The Rawul Pindi Division will have six batteries present, namely, one Royal Horse Artillery, two Field, and three Mountain Batteries; Cavalry, one British and two Native Infantry; three British and two Native regiments. These two months of camp manœuvres should give good results with small cost to Government, as during December and January little damage can be done to the crops, and camp life at that season is both pleasanter and more healthy than life in cantonments.

A RECENT HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with feelings of regret not unmixed with a little legitimate indignation that I am compelled to lay the following few facts before your readers anent an accident to a boat. Some time ago in the harbour, on the 14th inst., a boat belonging to Mr. Cowasjee J. Dubash was capsized, endangering the lives of three Parsee gentlemen who were in it, and the crew, notice of which was taken in your issue of 17th inst. The boat met with the accident while on its way out to meet the barque Carl Both, a few hundred yards away to the north of the fishing stakes near the Colaba Battery. The three Parsees, of whom two did not know how to swim at all, were saved by the efforts of the boat's crew, nine in number, who, of course, were all good swimmers. They all supported themselves by holding on to the boat and its rigging till they were rescued by another boat. The barque Carl Both also passed by just at the time of the accident within a few yards of the capsized boat, but you will be surprised to hear without the slightest effort on the part of those on board to rescue us from the dangerous position we were in. It was very fortunate that another dubash boat in charge of one Mr. Hormusjee, a runner to Mr. Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Dubash, was also on its way to the barque, as I have already stated, a few yards ahead of our boat, and, be it said to his credit, he at once came to our rescue, without in the least caring to secure the ship for his dubash master, although it was only for that purpose he was running towards it. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking him for his humane and self-sacrificing spirit. Before I and the two other Parsees were picked up, we had drifted away for about three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the accident. The rescuing boat could not take up all the crew out of the water, as she had heavy ballast, and attempts were therefore made to secure the sunken boat and tow her and her crew ashore. Nearly three-quarters of an hour was lost in this fruitless effort. Fortunately, a prow from Alibag also came to our help and assisted in picking up our crew and towing the sunken boat to some distance to the Sassoon Dock, where she was relieved by Dr. Shroff's and Mr. Cursetjee Muncherjee's boats.

In laying these circumstances at length, I wish to clear up the following points. First, whether the master of the ship Carl Both and the pilot in charge of her were justified in sailing right off without in the least caring for those in danger? The pilot at any rate ought to have known the strength of the tide in the monsoon and the actual danger in which we were. He must have been aware that last year a surveyor was drowned in a similar manner. Secondly, whether the keeper at the light-house was justified in ignoring the circumstance altogether? I am told that two years ago, when a European runner in Dr. Shroff's service met with a slight mishap, and though the danger was not at all great as ours, within half an hour a steam launch was sent out to his assistance by the Harbour authorities at the instance of the keeper of the Prongs light-house.

Under the circumstances the question naturally arises, why we were left to drift away with the current as best we could, and why not even a slight stir was made for our rescue? I don't think there should be any race distinction between natives and Europeans in a matter of life and death, as in this instance. Will the light-house-keeper and the pilot who brought in the barque Carl Both explain?—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 23. ONE OF THE CAPSIZED.

WHEAT THRESHING AND CLEANING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you refer to the "Threshing and Cleaning of Wheat by Machinery," and as your article concludes with a quotation from the Chamber of Commerce report on this subject, to the effect that this industry might form an outlet for European enterprise, it may interest some of your readers to know of the results of an experiment made in 1885 in the Jabalpur district, at which I was present.

In April 1885, Messrs. Balmer, Laurie and Co., of Calcutta, sent one of Marshall Sons and Co.'s machines in charge of Mr. Gallow to Jabalpur, who brought it up from the trials held by Mr. Ozanne in the Bombay Presidency, so that it was evidently the same one that has been again sent up from Calcutta to Hansot, referred to in Mr. Ozanne's report.

At Mr. Gallow's request, I saw several of the leading zemindars and others interested in the crops, and arranged for a trial, which we held at a small village about two or three miles outside Jabalpur. It being rather late in the season, we had some difficulty in getting a crop to work on, nearly all the wheat having been cut and already on the threshing floors. The trial duly came off, in the presence of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and other officials, and also a few of the leading natives of the place, but the latter did not respond very eagerly to the invitation to be present. From a European point of view the trial was very satisfactory, but from the native point of view not so. The wheat operated upon was what is known as "Jabalpur Pessie," a medium-sized soft, white grain. The chief drawback to this quality of wheat in the eyes of shippers is, the excessive refraction it contains, composed chiefly of dhal, peas, and gram, and it was a matter of particular interest to those assembled (connected with the wheat trade) to see whether these impurities could be successfully removed, the ordinary hand-power winnowing machines (Dell's patent) having been uniformly unsuccessful. The result in this particular was very satisfactory, and though a very slight quantity of refraction remained in the wheat, Mr. Gallow assured us that the machinery, drums, &c., could easily be arranged so as to meet all requirements. The result as regards the classifying of the wheat operated upon was also very good, the different-sized grains falling out (into bags) separately. Whilst all this was highly satisfactory from a European buyer's point of view, as already said, the native did not see it in quite the same light. They admitted that the idea of threshing by machinery was admirable as far as saving of time and labor went, but what they strongly objected to was the unerring manner in which the *good wheat became separated from the inferior and bad wheat and refraction*

This they openly declared to be an insurmountable objection to the whole system of threshing and cleaning by machinery. In vain it was pointed out to them that thoroughly cleaned and good wheat would fetch a higher price in the market, but it only elicited one reply, What are we to do with the bad wheat? Many of them stated that with the introduction of steam threshing and cleaning their trade would be ruined, as, whilst at present their wheat sells easily enough as it is, *i.e.*, mixed and dirty, if it were threshed and cleaned by machinery then buyers would only take the good wheat, and the inferior lots and the refraction would be left on their hands, and what was to be done with that? A suggestion that the inferior grains might be used for home consumption was met with but scanty approval, and our native friends left the scene with the half conviction that this was only another dodge of the "Sircar" to raise the wind and assist their European brethren at the expense of the mild peasantry. Thus ended the trial, and as no one could be persuaded to buy the machinery, Mr. Gallow despatched it on to Calcutta. Now, the deduction to be drawn from this trial is, that until the prejudices of the natives can be overcome more generally, the introduction of steam threshing and cleaning will not be such an outlet for European industry as the report of the Chamber of Commerce leads one to anticipate. On the other hand, there can be but little doubt that the better preparation of Indian wheat would give a further impetus to the trade, and therefore the chief object would be to overcome the prejudices of the natives interested. Might I suggest that after all the best and perhaps the speediest way of overcoming these said prejudices would be through the pockets (figuratively) of the most interested parties, namely, the native growers and dealers? The remedy or cure for these prejudices is in the hands of the exporting houses. If they will only act together (possible but improbable in Bombay) and insist on getting thoroughly good and cleaned wheat, declining to buy badly-prepared stuff, the native dealer up-country would soon see where his interest lay, and conform to the progressive spirit of the age. Then, in the absence of any better method, the Steam Threshing and Cleaning Machine might become an institution, and the wheat of India occupy its proper place in the markets of Europe. The whole thing really depends on the exporting houses of India, and until they either directly or indirectly take the matter up, but little general good can result from the few isolated, though laudable, attempts of Government to raise the character of Indian wheat in the Home markets, by showing that when properly cleaned it can compete with American and English cleaned grain.

Your remark, that it is alleged that some of the leading European exporters who buy direct up-country are guilty of adulteration, is perhaps rather out of date *now*, as after a somewhat lengthy residence in the Mofussil, I may mention that the necessity to adulterate in the matter of refraction does not now exist, the native dealers having quite appreciated that branch of the trade, and they carry it out most successfully; in fact, I fancy the European buyers up-country find the question of avoiding adulterated produce more difficult every season.

From Mr. Ozanne's report it appears that the machine sent out in 1885 did not quite suit the requirements of the country, and undoubtedly this was the case. It was too large and heavy. When we had it sent up to Jabalpur, Mr. Gallow wanted to have it taken out well into the interior, but it was found that the roads and bridges would not stand it, and it could only be taken on *pucca* roads. This was therefore a drawback to its utility. Another point is, I venture to consider, that the cost is some; what high, as far as getting the natives to invest in it is concerned. If the agriculture implement manufacturers at home could supply a lighter, cheaper, and less intricate machine, it might stand a better chance of adoption. If, however, English enterprise can introduce a better system of threshing and cleaning wheat in this country, it will be a national gain, not alone to the rulers but also to the ruled, and in thus giving you an account of the experiment tried in the Central Provinces, and which, unfortunately, was not a success, I do not desire for one moment to hint that the views held by the Chamber of Commerce are not capable of being carried out, but I contend that they will not be until the shippers themselves show the way. Apologising for thus trespassing on your valuable space.—I remain, &c.,

Aug. 23. ARTHUR C. WINGROVE.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have lately read the article in the *Quarterly Review* dealing with the decay of British trade upon which you comment in this morning's issue, and I must admit with the greatest regret that your deductions, so far as they relate to home manufacturers, are generally correc. My personal experience, and, I believe, that of every merchant interested in imports will confirm them. To admit that our German and Belgian neighbours have evinced a superior insight to our own countrymen into the peculiar conditions of commerce of the present day, and that they are building up a substantial structure out of the *debris* of British commerce, are mortifications painful to a degree, but the facts exist, and the sooner the awakening comes the better for the national welfare. Merchants, in a measure, must of necessity be cosmopolitan. As a class we are bound to study the necessities of the times, and, from undoubted patriotic motives, we are constantly giving British manufacturers the benefit of our experience. In this respect I would remark that it is misleading to suppose that the assumption of the writer of the article in the *Quarterly Review* is correct, that next to nothing is being done in the way of conveying to every industrial centre the constantly varying requirements of our markets. It should not be forgotten that every merchant's office is a sample room, and that these are for the purpose of massing information, the product of which is the exhibition of such goods as are suitable to the particular market. Now, if it is borne in mind that this work is accomplished by picked men of the highest ability, and that after giving the British maker every opportunity to be first in the field, we have to go to the foreigners, it will at once be patent how serious a phase this competition has taken. It is bad enough to know that we are being outstripped in the race for new markets, but it is far worse to witness successful competition in markets where we have had absolute control. It is painful to see brands that have for generations been household words with native traders driven out of the market without the feeblest effort being made to maintain them. Such a position is not easily lost, and is much more difficult to regain. The last instance that I have known of an attempt to hold the market was made in a half-hearted manner by a limited company who, to salve their consciences, sold the cheaper goods under a German name. The secret of the whole difficulty is apathy, distrust, and a rank conservatism begotten of over-prosperity. In nine cases out of ten, where representations are made on the subject of foreign competition to manufacturers of any standing, the reply will be, "Let them buy the rubbish; they will find out their mistake very soon"; rather than "I will produce at such rates; I will work my factory half time, and, if necessary, close it and live upon the little I made in bygone days." In cases of this kind the responsibility of the situation is altogether unheeded; it does not affect the course of business one jot, but passes and distributes wealth to a foreign community whose ports are securely closed against English manufactures. The average manufacturer looks; upon the merchant as he would upon a vampire; his stunted intelligence will not comprehend that without unreserved and implicit confidence in the agency through which his business is done, he cannot hope to obtain the full value of that experience by which he can only keep touch of the markets of the world. Such is the attitude of the only man whose enterprise and intelligence can restore our industries to their former vigour! I know full well the difficulties that have to be overcome in the revolution that must inevitably take place, but nothing but intensified evil can result from the slothful negligence with which the subject is being treated at the most critical period of our commercial history. I sincerely trust that the result of the useful work done by men whose disinterestedness is undoubted may be a serious and manly effort to protect that grand heritage from our forefathers—the ascendancy of British commerce.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 23. MERCHANT.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good deal of discussion has taken place recently in the Municipal Corporation on the subject of the improvement of the Victoria Gardens. Unquestionably their present condition challenges reform, and casts a most unfavourable reflection upon the taste and the energy of the civic Executive of this City. Compared with the public gardens in Calcutta, Lahore, Jeypore, and other large towns of India, the gardens here are little better than a dismal jungle. To find a parallel to their barrenness and dreariness it would be necessary to turn to that other local institution which has the misfortune to share the same somnolent administration—the Victoria and Albert Museum. At last, however, the "abomination of desolation" which characterises the Victoria Gardens, after having been patent to every visitor to this City for the last decade, has attracted the attention of the Corporation. Mr. Kapadia has described the Gardens as being in a despicable condition, and several other well-known members of the Corporation have spoken of their present state in not less disparaging terms. Unfortunately, as the old proverb has it, "Hard words break no bones," and the strong language used at the Corporation does not appear destined to put an end to the reign of misrule and neglect at the Gardens. What has been the practical outcome of the discussion? That the Gardens are to be laid out with some regard to landscape effect, that seats and lamps are to be provided, that flowers are to be planted? No, except a profitless wrangle as to the nationality of a problematical future gardener, the net result of the debate would appear to have been the disclosure of the probability that the Gardens are about to be deprived of their chief attraction by the removal of the zoological collection.

No one who has been a resident of Bombay during the tenure of office of the present Municipal Commissioner can have failed to form a very high opinion of the capacity and energy of that gentleman's administration, or have escaped being impressed by the courtesy, tact, and judgment which characterise all his dealings. The warmth of our recognition of his high qualities and eminent services is the measure of our disappointment at the position which he seems to have taken up in this matter of the Gardens. If the great influence of Mr. Ollivant is to be used to further impoverish their already very scanty attractions, then the future of the Gardens is indeed a gloomy one. In dealing with this matter the Commissioner, if we may judge by his recent speech, seems to have adopted the somewhat ambiguous Scriptural maxim: "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." Chowpatty, a locality which possesses well-to-do inhabitants, broad boulevards, and a marine promenade, is to be endowed with a zoological garden at the expense of the Parel Road, which is the anything but lovely thoroughfare of the poorest and most densely-populated portion of the City. If the animals are removed to Chowpatty their only visitors are likely to be the members of the Bombay Natural History Society, and a few Parbhu and Parsi clerks from the adjacent district of Girgaum. If any one wants to know who are their visitors now, let him go to the Victoria Gardens on the afternoon of any of the numerous native holidays, and see the great multitude of natives of the poorer class, who, with their wives and little children, pour there—literally in thousands—from the densely-populated purlieus of the Bhendy Bazaar, and from the workmen's quarter of the city which lies between Khetwaddy and Clare Road. Unquestionably the foremost attraction in the Gardens to these poor people is the collection of animals. The only popular and common-sense course to pursue is therefore not to rob them of that attraction, but to improve and extend it.

What case has been made out for the dismantlement of the Gardens? Apparently none, except that the animals there are badly housed and imperfectly looked after. But these are drawbacks which are easily remediable. A very moderate sum would provide commodious and ornamental cages and enclosures, the available space for which is more than ample. As to the keep and condition of the animals, that can hardly be improved so long as their management is entrusted to a native gardener, who, however competent in his own particular line, cannot be expected to be a practical zoologist. What the Municipality should do is to obtain the permission of Government to call in the advice of Mr. Steel, the Principal of the Government Veterinary College and Hospital at Parel, as to the equipment and management of the zoological department of the Gardens. No more competent adviser in such a matter could be found on this side of India, and I will undertake to say that with a few thousand rupees at his disposal Mr. Steel would rapidly change the collection of animals from a disgrace to this City into an ornament.

Unfortunately, it is just those few thousands of rupees that the Municipality do not appear to be disposed to disburse. Lavish in their expenditure in almost every other direction, they seem to grudge the small outlay necessary to change the people's park from a wilderness into a garden. The only two alternative schemes of policy they appear to be willing to entertain are either to shackle the entrance to the Gardens with an admission fee—a proposal which Sir Frank Souter has rightly denounced—or to leave things in their existing state of depressing desolation. Surely there is a "tertium quid"? Surely an appeal to the public would, as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has assured us, find the funds which the Municipal Treasury is too niggardly to dispense. A movement for the reform and proper equipment of the Victoria Gardens would be a popular movement. They are the only recreation ground of tens of thousands of the poorest classes, whose lives are spent in the wretchedest, saddest, and most insanitary quarters of this great city. They provide for those classes a ready means of access to purer air, brighter sunshine, more gentle and more gladdening surroundings. Consequently, every philanthropic-hearted native in this city, and their name is legion, would gladly contribute his quota for such an enterprise. Others would subscribe also. Native princes would, if applied to, doubtless both send money, and—equally acceptable—additions to the zoological collection. The Tramway Company, which must earn considerably by the Gardens, might be expected to enter its name on the list for a handsome donation. The local Natural History Society should do so also. By this means a large fund could be raised, the area of the Gardens increased so as to provide for a carriage-drive, the grounds properly laid out, and the animals suitably housed and maintained. All that is necessary to the success of such a movement is that the proper persons should initiate and direct it. Are they public-spirited enough to come forward and do so? We shall see. Meantime there are other subsidiary means of collecting funds for the benefit of the Gardens. As soon as the monsoon is over, concerts with massed bands might be given once a fortnight, say at 9-30 in the evening, and an admission charged of annas eight. An *al fresco* fête with an admission of one rupee might be arranged for to take place in the course of the same month.

In conclusion, I should like to add a few words in more specific definition of the improvements most urgently needed at the Gardens. First and foremost the zoological collection should be largely increased, and the animals instead of being huddled together in their present cramped and filthy quarters, should be dispersed in suitable enclosures about the Gardens. Few better patterns could be found for suggesting the details of this arrangement than the gardens at Jeypore, the excellent management and charming appearance of which are the admiration of all visitors, and the permanent pride and delight of the inhabitants of that city. Next, the Gardens themselves should be properly laid out with a view to landscape effect. There are probably few persons in Bombay who are competent to carry this out successfully, but if the Municipal Executive could persuade the good-natured honorary secretary of the Ladies' Gymkhana to give them the benefit of his advice, there is no doubt a picturesque plan of hillocks and valleys, shrubberies and lakes would be the result. Another urgent need of the Gardens is a proper provision of seats and lamps. At least fifty iron benches should at once be added, and the main throughfares of the Gardens should be lighted with gas. At present they are in complete darkness a few minutes after sunset. Nothing more dismal and depressing can well be imagined. All this might very easily be altered. A little outlay, a little energy, a little skill and taste are all that is required to change the aspect of the whole place as with the stroke of an enchanter's wand.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In cts.	Fort. In cts.	Esplanade. In cts.	Colaba In.
Previously registered	82 96	89 71	84 68	88 89
Aug. 22, Sunday	0 43	0 48	0 47	0 28
,, 23, Monday	0 57	0 29	0 31	0 ..
Total	83 96	90 48	85 46	89 17
Corresponding date last year	58 42	55 94	54 10	51 16

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Aug. 22 up to 10 A.M.	0 55
Previously registered	90 31
Total	90 6

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

THE following letter by the Sofia correspondent of the *Standard* throws considerable light on the *coup d'etat* in Bulgaria :—

The Session of the Bulgarian National Assembly, which began amid threatening presages of storm, passed off more smoothly than was generally anticipated. The Russophile Opposition, after having ignominiously failed to win over the ultra-National Party during the Debate on the address, finally discredited itself with the country at large by an ill-timed protest against the Military Estimates recommended by the Government. When a young nation has just won its first laurels on the battle-field, when it is just drawing its first long breath of independence, and when every day brings home to it still anew the conviction that independence is still threatened on all sides and will have to be fought and bled for again, the moment is singularly ill-chosen for any Party to place itself in direct opposition to measures which are declared to be imperatively required for the security and liberty of the country, more especially when, as in this case, the *mot d'ordre* for such opposition is known to come from beyond the frontiers. "Why should we waste our substance on armaments and campaigns," exclaimed one of the Zankoffist Deputies, when we have only to throw ourselves upon the strong arms of Russia?—for," continued the orator, encouraged, perhaps, by the conspicuous applause of a Russian diplomatist

and St. Petersburg. It is not surprising that under these circumstances the return of M. Hitrovo to Eastern Europe as Russian Minister at Bucharest is viewed with the greatest apprehension and alarm. He was for some years Russian Consul-General at Salonica and, as such, has already held in his hands all the threads of the Panslavist movement in Macedonia, and no more skilful agent could be selected for again setting them in motion. The appointment of M. Izwolsky, who belongs to the same school of Russian diplomacy, as representative of the Czar at Sofia is an equally ominous sign of stormy times. The sky is indeed overcast and gloomy, but there are still bright points on the horizon, and many look hopefully to Lord Salisbury's return to office for the silver lining which edges every cloud.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th instant :—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th July, submitting an offer from Mr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta to lease for 50 years 598 8-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, at the following rates :—

For common plot. { For first 10 years Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum. For next 10 years Rs. 1½ do. do. „ remaining 30 years Rs. 2½ do.

For ordinary Frere Road frontage. { For first 10 years Rs. 1 per square yard per annum. „ next 10 „ Rs. 1½ do. do. „ remaining 30 years Rs. 2 do. do.

He states that part of the land is at present occupied under a lease which expires in February next.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 24th July, stating the corner applied for fronting Mint Street and Frere Road is an important one, and that the architecture should be suitable to the site. He submits a sketch of what he considers would be a desirable building.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 3rd August, estimating the cost of a building according to his design of 5 floors at Rs. 70,000.

Read minute of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The applicant should be informed that the Trustees are prepared to grant him a lease for 50 years of a 66' frontage to Frere Road, at the rents offered; that the angle at the corner of the Mint Street and Frere Road should be rounded off, thus decreasing the area to be leased by about 25 square yards; that a building must be erected upon the 573 8-9 square yards of not less than four floors and costing not less than for four floors Rs. 58,000; for five floors Rs. 70,000; for six floors Rs. 82,000; that the Engineer's design for the building be generally followed; that the Trustees reserve power to resume possession on giving 12 months' notice and paying for the building; that the design be subject to the approval of the Trustees' Engineer, and that Mr. Khambatta should have 10 days in which to decide whether he will accept the Trustees' terms. Should Mr. Khambatta not accept within the stipulated time the Traffic Manager should let it be known to others that the land can from February next be leased on the foregoing terms.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th August, intimating that Mr. Assur Veerjee has approved the draft lease of 434 9-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Imperial estate, agreed to be granted to him by Trustees' Resolution dated 10th June, but that he wishes the lease to commence on 1st January 1887. The Traffic Manager is of opinion that the commencement of the lease should not be deferred beyond 1st October next.

Submitted draft leases to Kessavjee Essur, Dewcobai, widow, Jumnadass Premjee and Withuldas Nansee. All of which the proposed lessees approve of, except that they desire the term to run from 1st January next.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager should intimate to those concerned that unless the land offered to Mr. Assur Veerjee, and all that situated in the middle of the plot between Fort and Goa Streets is taken up from the 1st October next, it will be considered available for lease to any one else who may apply for it.

Read Government Resolution No. 342, dated 11th August, communicating letter from the Government of India, intimating with reference to the Accountant-General's contention that the Trustees should pay interest on Dock Extension Loan during construction of works out of their revenue; that the sum which the Government of India has agreed to lend the Trust, included provision for payment of interest out of capital; that the Government of India is advised that there is no legal objection to such payment, and that the payments on account of interest may therefore be met during construction from capital.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th August, reporting that in connection with the communication passage works between the Prince's Dock and the extension it is necessary to remove the lascars' quarters attached to the dockmaster's department, and that he proposes to re-erect them temporarily at the site shown on plan.

He states that the permanent site has not yet been settled, and that most probably it will be necessary to utilize the top of the transit shed. He further states that the cost of shifting and re-erecting lascars' quarters will be Rs. 881, and for the temporary building Rs. 100, and that these amounts should be charged to "Contingencies," Dock Extension Works.

Read memo. by the Port Officer, dated 16th August, stating that the proposed arrangements will answer very well as a temporary measure.

Resolution.—The expenditure is sanctioned as a charge against "Dock Extension Contingencies."

Read extract from letter from Port Officer, dated 14th July, stating that no marks exist to show the exact limits of the port at the following places:—1, Nokar Point; 2, South side of the Island of Caranja due north of Nokar Point; 3, Northernmost point of Caranja; 4, North-west point of Hog Island; 5, Town of Trombay, either north or south of it, this not being defined at present; 6, South-west point of the Island of Trombay; 7, Beach opposite the Island of Oondari, 100 yards south of the Telegraph Cable House.

Read report by Engineer, dated 21st July, stating that the cost of an ashlar pillar 8 feet high and 3 feet diameter set in rubble will probably not be less than Rs. 410, or Rs. 2,870 for seven.

Resolution.—Stone pillars should be built at the limits of the port as above at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,870. The expenditure to be met from savings in the Port department expenditure, or, if none be available, then from the estimated surplus receipts for the year. Before the pillars are erected Government should be asked to depute an officer to examine and certify to the correctness of the proposed sites.

Read memo. from Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 7th August, forwarding returns showing the expense of keeping up the European General Hospital, and the number and classification of patients, and enquiring what amount the Trustees propose to contribute towards maintenance of the Hospital for the next three years.

Read draft reply showing that the net expense applicable to seamen is, on the average of the last three years, Rs. 13,244 per annum, and proposing to continue the existing payment, Rs. 13,500, for the next 3 years.

Resolution.—The draft reply is approved and should be sent.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th August, stating that the slope at Malet Bunder is frequently used for oiling and repairing boats, and as there is no charge in the table of rates, he recommends that the following be sanctioned :—Jolly boats, each per diem, Rs. 0-8; steam launches, per diem, Re. 1; boats from 10 to 15 tons, per diem, Rs. 2; over 15 to 25, Rs. 3; boats over 25 to 100, Rs. 4; over 100 to 150, Rs. 5; and over 150, Rs. 6.

Read minutes of Trustees, to whom papers have been circulated.

Resolution.—The charges are sanctioned, and should be submitted to Government for approval.

Mr. Ollivant having left the meeting, the motion of which he had given notice was proposed by Mr. Parker, *viz.* :—"That the Trustees consider whether they should ask Government to give them the site of the European General Hospital in exchange for some portion of the Port Trust land." It was proposed by the chairman and agreed to that it does not appear to be desirable to ask Government to give the Trustees the site of the European General Hospital in exchange for some portion of Port Trust land.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Report by Traffic Manager, that Rs. 51,273 of town duty was collected on behalf of the Municipality in July against Rs. 45,879 in July 1885.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 17th Aug. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	17
„ „ out of „	21	18
„ transported „	10	16
„ attended to „	3	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 16th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 16th Aug. 1885.
Vessels entered	9	4
„ left	10	6
„ remaining in Dock	15	6

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

A JABALPUR DIVORCE SUIT.

THE evidence of the Jabalpur witnesses in the case, in which the petitioner, Mr. Claude Platts, sues for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. F. M. Platts, on the ground of adultery with the co-respondent Mr. James Morrison, against whom damages at Rs. 10,000 are laid, was taken on commission before Mr. McMinn, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur, on the 13th and 14th instant.

Mr. H. J. Stanyon appeared for the petitioner. Mr. W. S. Howell for the respondent and co-respondent.

The first witness examined on behalf of the petitioner was Mrs. Amelia Mary Watts, who deposed :—I have known Mrs. Platts and Mr. Morrison since April 1886. Mrs. Platts was living in a tent at the Jabalpur rest-camp. She had all her things there. After she left the rest-camp she came to my house. I don't know who asked her to come to my house. I have four bedrooms in my house, all opening out on to the verandah. I and my daughter and her children occupy the bedroom next to the drawing-room. Mrs. Platts occupied the room next to mine: there is a doorway between our rooms filled up by a *khus khus* tattie. It was possible to see from my room into Mrs. Platts' room by peeping through the tattie. Some soldiers lived on the other side of Mrs. Platts' room: they belonged to the D. A. A. G.'s office: they slept there: one man was named McNaught. The rest-camp was broken up I believe in April. I don't exactly know when. After the camp was broken up, Mr. Morrison came to our house. I had at that time a tent pitched near the *Chabootra* not very far from my bedroom. Mr. Morrison lived in the tent. I don't know how long he lived there. After he left the tent he came into my house. The room he occupied was Mrs. Platts' bed-room. He occupied it jointly with Mrs. Platts: he removed to my house because the tent was blown down. Mrs. Platts did not board with us: she had her meals in her own room with Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison used, I believe, to sleep in Mrs. Platts' room. I have seen him coming out of her room very early in the morning; sometimes in his night-clothes. They lived together in this bedroom for about two months. Mr. Morrison used to call Mrs. Platts "Mollie," she used to call him "Jim." I saw behaviour of an improper kind: they used to behave as husband and wife. When they slept outside in the hot weather their beds were placed together. I can't swear they were the people who slept in those beds. I remember the summons in this case being served: they were in their room. I did not see them that day. Once I heard a noise as of blows in their bedroom, but I never saw Mr. Morrison beating Mrs. Platts. They behaved as husband and wife; he was very familiar with her, but I haven't seen him kissing her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howell: They were familiar because they called each other Jim and Mollie. It was not possible that the soldiers may have been sleeping outside on those two beds: they would not have slept opposite Mrs. Platts' room. There is a partition in Mrs. Platts' room: it is actually two rooms. I used to see him coming out of those rooms, but I cannot swear whether he came out of Mrs. Platts' bedroom or the other room. I was surprised to see him coming out in his night clothes. I did not think Mrs. Platts destitute: she was always very well dressed and had lots of jewels about her. She had been turned out of the rest-camp at the instance of Mr. Platts and was absolutely homeless. Mr. Platts asked me why I was keeping her. I said I had pity on her. I did not hear him abuse her.

Sergeant George Janisch McNaught, head clerk, D. A. A. G.'s office: The rest-camp was broken up about the 5th April. I was living at my office a tenant of Mr. Gordon, son-in-law of Mr. Watts. I had two bedrooms. My assistant clerk, Private George Phillips, slept in the same room with me. I know Mr. Morrison very well. I have been introduced to Mrs. Platts. Mrs. Platts, after the rest-camp broke up, had a room next to Mr. Gordon. Mr. Morrison lived in a tent six yards from the road, about 150 or 200 yards from the rooms, as far as I could guess. Mr. Morrison, after the tent blew down, frequently brought his cot outside: he brought it from Mrs. Platts room. He had his meals in Mrs. Platts' rooms. I cannot answer for his sleeping every night outside. Whenever I was present he slept outside with me. Mr. Morrison and I used to get up at about five or six in the morning. He kept part of his clothes in Mrs. Platts' room. He used to wash and dress in the verandah. There was a common partition in the room with a *purdah* in the open doorway. They had their meals in the front room. Mr. Morrison slept *inside* my room once or twice—not oftener. They lived together at Mrs. Watts' house until Mr. Morrison's leave commenced. They left the house on the same day I believe. Mrs. Platts was ordered to leave the rest-camp by the authorities when it came to be known that she was living there. A man's wife may stay in the rest-camp with him. When Mr. Morrison and I slept outside I never put my bed in front of Mrs. Platts' room. I don't remember Mr. Morrison ever ill-treating Mrs. Platts. I can't remember whether I ever spoke to Morrison about his treatment of Mrs. Platts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howell: I have been in the service for 16 years. I know Mr. Sam. Gordon. I was introduced to Mr. Platts by Mr. Gordon some time last month. I went at Mr. Gordon's request to his office at half past four to meet Mr. Platts. Mr. Platts put me three questions, the last of which was, did I ever see Mr. Morrison sleep with Mrs. Platts, and in the interval between the second and third questions, he said he had lost a silk handkerchief, went to a portmanteau, took out a bag and began jingling money, which he then counted on the bed. My conclusion was, this was an indirect attempt at a bribe. He also said, "I'll see if my money is right." I told him I had never seen Mr. Morrison in bed with Mrs. Platts. I met Mr. Platts at the station that night and and he treated me to a peg.

Mrs. Annie Gordon, wife of Mr. Samuel Gordon and daughter of Mrs. Watts: I knew Mrs. Platts and Mr. Morrison. I first met them in March. I don't know where they were living at the time; they came over to our house. Mrs. Platts came to see us: afterwards she came to live with us: this was in May I think: she came to take a room in our house: she took two rooms: they are next to the room occupied by Mrs. Watts and myself. The room Mrs. Platts took is divided into two by a partition of canvas: there is a *khus khus* tattie in the doorway between our room and Mrs. Platts'. It is not possible to see from my room into Mrs. Platts' room. Mrs. Platts stayed about a month. After the rest-camp broke up, Mr. Morrison lived in a tent in our compound: he lived in this tent for about two months. We asked him to come over and stay in this tent: he left the tent because it blew down. After leaving the tent I don't know where he stayed.

On your oath you don't know?—No.

Can you swear, that he did not live in any part of your house?—No he did not live there: he used to come in and out. I never saw any familiarity between Mr. Morrison and Mrs. Platts at any time. I never saw Mr. Morrison ill-treating Mrs. Platts.

Is that statement in your handwriting?—Yes.

Mr. Stanyon then read a statement in which Mrs. Gordon professed to have witnessed an act of adultery on one occasion between respondent and co-respondent.

Witness: I wrote that but it is false. That statement (I forget the date on which it was written) was written about a fortnight ago. I wrote a false statement because I wanted to make a fool of Mr. Platts, as he promised my husband, as a gentleman and a mason, that he would not bring me into Court. I don't know when he made this promise. I forget the day. I don't know why the promise was made. The front room was Mrs. Platts' dining room: the back room was her bed room: there was a curtain in the doorway of the canvas partition.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howell. To whom did you make the statement just read—in whose presence?

In Mr. Gordon's presence I handed it over to him. Nobody else was present when the statement was made.

Samuel Gordon, son-in-law of Mrs. Watts, resident of Jabalpur, was the next witness: He said: I first knew of Mrs. Platts from a telegram to Mr. Morrison, which he shewed me, which led me to put the question "Who is Fanny." Mr. Morrison replied; "She is a Mrs. Platts, a friend of mine." I saw Mrs. Platts on the first occasion at my place. After she left the rest-camp she came and stayed at Mrs. Watts' place: the room she occupied was next to Mrs. Watts' bedroom. I can't swear that Mr. Morrison never occupied that room. After the rest-camp broke up Mr. Morrison lived in a tent a few yards from Mrs. Watts' bedroom, in which my wife and I also slept. Mr. Morrison left the tent because it was blown down by a storm. He had his meals in the room occupied by Mrs. Platts, she also being there at the time. I don't know where he slept. I can't say if he had any bed in any part of our establishment. There was an opening between my room and Mrs. Platts' room, an archway filled by a tattie. I don't know at what particular hour Mrs. Platts and Mr. Morrison had their dinner: at the usual dinner hour, half-past seven. I can't swear that Mr. Morrison never spent a night in Mrs. Platts' bedroom, or that on every occasion he went away after dinner. I have seen Mr. Morrison asleep at night in the verandah of the house. I don't know on whose bed. I never lent him a bed.

I saw Mr. Platts and Mr. Morrison walking arm in arm on the 26th of March near Jackson's Hotel. I saw them drinking pegs. I heard an altercation between them, in which the word "cur" was used. I was sitting on my *Chabootra* when I heard this, close to Jackson's Hotel. When I heard the word cur I made for the direction from which the voice came. I saw Mr. Platts coming towards me. He asked me if I was manager of the hotel. I said "No." He then said, "Where is the manager?" I said "You will find him in the hotel." After which Mr. Platts said: "This man is insulting me, I wish you to be a witness," whereupon Mr. Morrison, who was the man referred to, turned round and said, "Fancy this man calling me a cur. Am I a cur?" I said "No, I have always looked upon you as a gentleman and I am surprised at your making such a noise in a public place." Mr. Platts then withdrew the term, and offered Mr. Morrison his hand. Then Mr. Platts said to Mr. Morrison, "Let us settle the matter quietly." I then heard Mr. Morrison saying, "Nothing of the kind, you threw your wife at me, why don't you take her away since you've come." Whereupon Mr. Platts said, "Don't make a noise. Let us have a talk over the matter." They walked arm in arm on the road opposite the hotel. I went to my *Chabootra*. I saw them return to the hotel together about the time the dinner bell rang. I saw them sit and have pegs together on the *Chabootra* of the hotel. Mr. Platts has never made attempt to bribe me. He has made promises to me which may be considered as a bribe—that he would assist me by getting me made the Government school master.

Re-examined by Mr. Stayon: Mr. Platts never said that this appointment of Governmens school master would be the reward of my giving evidence in his favor, but he said it would be given if I co-operated with him before the case came on. He promised faithfully as a gentleman and as a mason that if I stood by him he would get me a footing in the Educational Department.

Did you ever get into trouble about trust funds in Bandikui?—In my opinion and in the opinion of my employers I was not guilty of embezzling trust funds, though in the opinion of the public I may have been.

You got into trouble? No trouble. I was in no worry or trouble of mind.

Did you pay yourself out of some trust funds? I did so, not knowing it was illegal, but when I knew it was illegal I paid up the money.

Where you appointed a guard the other day? I was appointed a probationer guard.

Were you dismissed? Yes.

For what? For having told the truth.

Please explain. Why did the company dismiss you? For having, on my own admission, entered the service of the company under false pretences: for having suppressed all mention of the Bandikui affair.

I did not try to trap Mr. Howell really. I was most decidedly deceiving Mr. Platts. When I was being used by Mr. Platts as a tool I was deceiving him. I never gave Mr. Howell any warning that this was a trap. My object in deceiving Mr. Platts was because he had deceived me as he had promised that he would not drag my family into Court.

That promise was given in Allahabad at Laurie's Hotel, about after the middle of June: it may have been before. I can't recollect precisely.

Sazahdian, ayah, said: This is Mr. Morrison. I served him for about 16 days. I was ayah to a lady who lived in the rest-camp: she engaged me: I used to go outside when my work was over. I slept in the same tent as my mistress. I do not know who the lady was, but I took her for Mr. Morrison's wife, because they used to take all their meals together. They slept in different tents: Sometimes my mistress used to tell me to go outside at night. They used to walk out towards the hills in the evenings. I don't know how long Mr. Morrison used to stay at night, as I used to go to sleep. Mr. Morrison never told me to leave the tent though my mistress told me sometimes. My mistress told me that Mr. Morrison was not her husband but that he was keeping her as her husband had beaten and turned her out, or else she would have gone away. Her husband arrived a few days after, so I left the service, as I did not wish to be mixed up in any row. The husband came to the rest-camp once, and a great row took place. The lady told me it was her husband who had come. Soon after the row the husband went away to the hotel and the lady and Mr. Morrison returned to the tent. This was about 10 or 11 at night. There were three apartments in the tent. Mr. Morrison's clothes were in one apartment, but he dressed in his own tent: he used sometimes to take off his coat and lie down on the cot in the lady's tent. I used to sit outside when they had their meals in the dining apartment and would not know if they had left the room. I used to sleep in the lady's room by her bedside. She used sometimes to wake up when she was not well and tell me to go outside, and I used to do so. I have seen Mr. Morrison, when they removed to Mr. Gordon's house, coming to the lady Mrs. Platts' bed and sitting on her bed: I did not see them kissing, only joining hands. The lady was not undressed. I saw this two or three times: on each of these occasions she was suffering from a headache. After the rest-camp broke up and Mr. Morrison came to living Mr. Gordon's tent, the lady and Mr. Morrison used to stroll about till 12 o'clock every night. Mr. Morrison's things were kept in the mem sahib's (Mrs. Platt's) room at Mr. Gordon's.

This closed the evidence for the petitioner so far as the Jabalpur witnesses are concerned.

Juga Rao, Commissariat Inspector, for the defence said :—I know Mr. Platts. He came to Mr. Morrison's tent at the rest-camp: he came to Mrs. Platts tent. Mr. Morrison called out to his bearer "peg lao Platts' sahib kewaste." I was sitting at my tent about 25 paces off. The bearer gave Mr. Platts the peg, which he drank. Mr. Morrison said: "kiss and be friends and take your wife from here." Mr. Morrison said to Mr. Platts "make your chit-chat" and then went away. Presently I heard Mrs. Platts say, "Remove your stick from my nose."—Then Mr. Morrison came and said, "Don't fight for God's sake. Take your wife away." This was about 9 or 10 o'clock in the night, it was not dark. Yes, I have seen Mr. Morrison since. Mrs. Platts lived in the tent about 15 days. I can't say if Mr. Morrison had has food with Mrs. Platts, but he used go there. When Mr. Platts first came did you know who she was? No, in a day or two after, Morrison told me it was Mrs. Platts.

Ramjan, bearer to Mr. Morrison, said: I am Mr. Morrison's bearer. Mr. Platts came in the month of March. I saw Mr. Platts at the tent about 10 o'clock at night; Mr. Morrison was with him: he ordered a peg for himself and then one for Mr. Platts, who drank it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stanyon: Mrs. Platts stayed in the rest-camp for 15 or 20 days, Mr. Morrison used to have his meals with Mrs. Platts: there was a couch in the dining room. Mrs. Platts had no other visitors. They used to go out for walks in the evening towards the butts. I used to go away after undressing the sahib. When Mr. Morrison left the rest-camp he lived in a tent in Mr. Gordon's compound. Mrs. Platts had a room in the house; the third from the end: the tent was blown down. Half of Mr. Morrison's luggage, after this, was kept in Mrs. Platt's room and half in the Sergeant's room, Mr. Morrison and Mrs. Platts used to take their meals together in the room set apart for meals, in the other the mem sahib slept. Mr. Morrison's bed used to be put in the verandah. If Mr. Morrison wanted to sleep in the day he slept on a couch in the mem sahib's room, his night bed was kept in the verandah. Mr. Morrison used to dress in the dining room: he used to wash his face on the dining room table and sometimes at the Sergeant's. When the summons was delivered the sahib was in the verandah opposite Mrs. Platts' dining room, and the mem sahib was asleep in the inner room. Mr. Morrison was being shaved and was in his night clothes: this was at 7 o'clock in the morning. They went away together from Mr. Gordon's and left Jabalpur in the same train. There was a row between Mr. Morrison and Mr. Platts at the rest-camp the night Mr Platts came.

Several other native witnesses were examined,

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

EVEN the sober Republican *Journal des Débats* can no longer refrain from calling attention to the fact that France is at the present moment watched abroad with an intent curiosity which is somewhat disquieting. The fact that this is so is clear to every one, and though this influential journal does not raise a cry of alarm, yet it seeks to explain how it is that France has become the object of such distrust. It affirms that in reality the present direction given to the foreign policy of France, and the situation in which the country has been placed by circumstances are not of a nature to irritate the susceptibilities of Europe, and that at no time were warlike adventures more oppose to its interests. The unpopularity of the recent expeditions and the internal condition of France are also quoted as a proof that there is no truth in the reports which "represent France as a prey to warlike passions, and as disposed to take an initiative or to accept an active *rôle* in the eventualities which might disturb the peace of Europe." For the *Débats*, the semi-official German Press is the source of all those unfounded rumours, and after showing at considerable length how every event, "however insignificant, is seized upon to add to the list of grievances Germany has against France," it continues :—

"What is the secret object of this hostile attitude? Are we to believe that the German Government, at the moment when, in consequence of the augmentation of the population and the corresponding increase in the effective strength of its army, it is about to demand supplementary credits for the war Budget, experiences the need to support that demand by hinting at imminent difficulties arising across the Vosges? Or is it not permissible rather to suppose that in anticipation of the complications which may arise in the East, and which may lead to a collision between the Great European Powers, M. de Bismarck is preparing pretexts which at a given moment, would become the apparent motives of his requirements."

While the *Debats* is thus condemning Germany for harbouring gratuitously hostile designs against France, the *Figaro* publishes an article on the Minister of War, headed "*Boulanger, c'est la guerre*," which is calculated to justify the uneasiness existing in Germany. M. de Grandlieu does not content himself with saying that all appearances go to show the Minister of War is meditating the ambitious project of a war of revenge, but he affirms that his information is derived from a surer source than the Havas Agency." M. de Grandlieu says, he has been assured that after getting his socialist and military dictatorship sanctioned by universal suffrage, General Boulanger is determined to to seek its consecration in foreign war and glory. The Minister of War is, he contends, a man too throughly well acquainted with the French character to imagine that, though display and dash may suffice to gain a passing popularity, they are enough to satisfy the nation for any lehgth of time. Though M. de Grandlieu may have allowed his imagination to supplement some of his information, yet it cannot be denied that the relations between France and Germany have recently become far from cordial.

PROFESSOR PASTEUR.

PROFESSOR PASTEUR'S discoveries in reference to hydrophobia have been repeatedly called in question by leading members of the Paris Municipal Council, to which body the distinguished *savant* is an unsympathetic person, for the simple reason that he is a Conservative and a Churchman. Under these circumstances a band of anti-Pasteurians had no difficulty in obtaining the use of one of the central *mairies* of the capital to hold a meeting against the Professor. At this meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Chassaing, a Municipal Councillor, the methods of M. Pasteur were attacked by different doctors and veterinary surgeons. One speaker, M. Paul Bouiller, contended that microbes were not the agents, but simply the products of decomposition. The very same microbes found by the Professor in mad dogs could be equally obtained from the bodies of persons who had died of consumption. Dr. Bouiller concluded by challenging Professor Pasteur to be bitten by a really mad dog. He (Dr. Bouiller) would submit to be bitten by the same animal. It would then be seen that the Professor would go mad, and that he (Dr. Bouiller) would have cured himself by simple cauterisation. Louise Michel was another of the speakers. She denounced Professor Pasteur for accepting a pension of twenty-five thousand francs a year from the State, and expressed her preference for people who died by science, like many young devoted doctors, rather than for those who got rich by it, like the Professor. Altogether the meeting was not of a character to do Professor Pasteur much harm. The best answer to such attacks is, that of the seventeen hundred persons who have now undergone inoculation, four only have died, not counting the Russians who died from wolf-bites.

TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE DRESS.

AMONG the travelling gowns recently made for a bride by the Paris branch of an English firm are two of a remarkbly stylish appearance. One is in navy blew serge, made with a gathered skirt and full bodice, which is secured round the waist by a red silk sash, loosely tied on the left side. With this is worn a tight-fitting jacket of bouclé cloth, to which is attached a hood of quite a new shape, fastened with blue and red silk cord. The other dress is of dark blue velvet, combined with a new striped material, of which the bodice is made, the collar, cuffs, vest, and *revers* being of the velvet; the striped drapery is cut up very high on the left side, showing the velvet skirt beneath. Another pleasing travelling costume is of fine biscuit-coloured delaine, with a dark red thread running through it. The skirt is arranged tablier fashion over a deep red velvet panel, and the bodice trimmed with velvet *bretelles* brought down to a point in front, the space between them being filled with full folds of the delaine. Equally pretty, and of a perhaps more useful character, is a gown of thin cheviot in a small black and white check, with tiny red, blue and gold threads running through it, which are effective without being too striking; the skirt, in this instance, has long straight folds on one side, and short folded-in drapery on the other; the tight-fitting bodice has a vest of striped silk, in the colors of the cheviot, the stripes set across instead of lengthwise. Large checks are still worn; generally arranged over plain, self-coloured skirts; a grey and cream check over a cream cloth skirt, which is only visible at the back and left side, has the front drapery in the form of a long plain tablier, fastened up on each side with grey silk cord, which is also looped across the cream cloth vest seen beneath the coat-shape check bodice. The hat is of the check, with ear flaps, a style of head gear generally worn now with travelling dress, and made of the same material as the dress; this shape is convenient, as it allows the wearer to lean back comfortably in a lady's carriage, and the flaps are a protection against the night air or a high wind when walking on breezy moorland. Such hats or caps—for they are that in reality—take little or no room, and do not easily lose their shape even if carried in the pocket. Striped materials still remain fashionable, but require very excellent manipulation and careful arrangement. A tailor-made gown in a broad blue and white striped cloth, recently sent out by one of our best-known ladies' tailors, deserves a careful description for this reason: the underskirt is so contrived that the stripes run horizontally, while in the drapery and bodice they are vertically set, thus giving length to the figure instead of dwarfing it; the sleeves are cut so that the stripes are on the cross, and the front and back of the bodice consist of a series of points, which are formed by cleverly uniting the white and blue stripes. In inferior hands this gown would have proved a *fiasco*, but here the result was a simple marvel of ingenuity and style which words inadequately describe. A good touring costume is in black and white, finely-striped worsted cloth, very simply made, with semi-loose jacket and "Princess" cap to match. It is quite devoid of trimming, but of excellent workmanship.

French women are wearing for travelling English tailor-built dresses, the lines on which they are made being severely plain; with them homespun, serge, and cheviot are the most sought-after materials, and the style of draping is adapted to the figure: if tall and slight, then the drapery is short, and the skirt set in wide or narrow pleats. But if a short and stout figure, the skirt will be almost plain, and the over-dress set in long straight folds, or the dress will be simply pleated the whole length in front, with drapery at the back only. This last is a style greatly adopted this season, at home as well as abroad, as is the Norfolk jacket bodice, which has box pleats in front and behind, an all round basque and belt round the waist, the skirt being either plain or with box pleats to match the jacket. A good example is made in homespun of a golden brown colour, or in heather mixture, and is suitable for fishing or shooting expeditions.

While adopting for travel gowns of English make, foreigners seem to approve less of the tight form of outer wrap, the closely-fitting jackets or ulsters, which give such a trim, neat appearance to our women when *en voyage*, enveloping themselves instead in the voluminous folds of large cloaks which are much pleated, gathered, and beribboned. Some of them are very stylish, but as a rule they have the great drawback of cramping the action of the arms; the prettiest are in minute checks—red, blue, brown, or black and white—are very fully pleated behind, the pleats being gathered under an ornament of silk cord, while the flat front pleats are secured at the waist by long loops and ends of ribbon.

A new make of short coat which will be generally worn this Autumn is close fitting at the back, with loose fronts and waistcoat beneath, the coat being fastened over the vest by one button, which is placed just below the very high collar. A band round the waist from the back seams keeps the coat in its place, and the cut is so good that, though in part a loose jacket, it defines the figure admirably, following its lines to the best advantage. The new ulsters are chiefly made in Scotch tweeds, and have either one or three short capes and high collars. Occasionally they are made with velvet *revers* and collars, but more generally the tweed or homespun alone is used for ulster and hat, or cap, giving a completeness to the costume, which is somewhat broken in upon if another materials is mixed with it.

Many of the dresses prepared for fair visitors to Trouville and other French seaside resorts are very original and *chic*, some, of course, a trifle *outré*, but others kept well within the bounds of good taste. A costume in grey étamine and white nun's veiling, trimmed with wide bands of Indian red velvet, with a coarse grey straw hat, with white, grey, and red surah in alternate folds around it, and sunshade in the three colours to match, was well worn. Another dress of white veiling had Russian embroidery used for trimming; the designs of this work are handsome, and, the predominating colours being red, blue, and gold, the effect when used on either grey, black, or white material is very good. This skirt had stripes of the embroidery arranged in groups of three, with white pleats of the veiling between each group, the blouse sleeves were striped in like fashion, and the cuffs, belt, collar, and lining of the white felt hat were also thus ornamented, the parasol being bordered to match. White serge, striped with colour, combined with navy blue serge, makes a stylish dress for seaside wear. For instance, a white petticoat, striped with two shades of blue, has a bodice and overdress of dark blue, the draperies hanging on one side in long folds, and caught up high on the other, and the vest having the stripes carried straight across the figure instead of down it in the ordinary manner. A Spanish scarf of dark blue silk knotted below the waist, with its ends finished off with tassels, in which the three shades of blue and white seen in the costume were repeated, formed a somewhat striking feature of this gown. In more dressy toilettes, suitable for afternoon promenades, fêtes, and out-of-door concerts, foulard is largely employed. One dress, from a French house, is in dull blue foulard, embroidered in squares with white silk, in it the old fashion of three flounces is revived, over which the white surah-lined tunic is turned back, the pleated corsage opening over a plastron of white surah, the sash securing it being fastened by a large mother-o'-pearl agrafe. Another gown, tailor-made, is a very happy combination of grey, and steel, and is dressy enough for any occasion, yet perfectly quiet and ladylike for morning wear. The material is grey cloth, the skirt being richly ornamented with appliqué work in grey cloth on a somewhat lighter shade of velvet, the pattern expressed by an outline of fine steel cord. The steel cuffs match the steel trimmings the former narrowed into the waist line, the design, being cleverly graduated to suit the figure. The hat is a high shape, in grey felt, with a touch of steel in the velvet and cloth bows with which it is ornamented.

Coarse straw hats, in high shapes, low crowned sailor hats with many coloured ribbons, plain cloth hats, white yachting peaked caps large trimmed shady hats of different coloured straws, turned up in all sorts of unexpected places and variously ornamented with leaves, flowers and fruit, lace ribbons, and gauze will all be worn, according to the fancy of the wearer. So in the matter of head coverings one can follow one's own sweet will without let or hindrance, bonnets being in almost as great a variety of styles as hats, no one shape particular ruling.

Somewhat of a departure in bathing costumes are the new knitted garments made from yarn specially dyed for this purpose, they can be had in various colours, navy blue, scarlet, cardinal amber, &c., the dress consisting of a high necked tunic, with either short or long sleeves and knickerbockers, with oilskin lined cap to match. Striped bathing gowns, made of woollen fabrics, are fashionable, as are Jersey webbing, serge, and the hygienic wool we have lately heard so much of, which has two very decided advantages. It is extremely light to wear, and the water can be easily wrung out of it. A new and comfortable shape, likely to be well patronised has a loose Breton jacket form of bodice, the neck piece being embroidered in ingrain cotton, and the front outlined with braid in the same colours as the embroidery. The dress itself is in blue serge. Other dresses resemble boys' fisherman suits, with a white or red yoke at the neck and white bands to the long full sleeves. A new model has short sleeves drawn up high on the shoulder, the armholes being very loose, which makes the gown easy to slip off even when wet; and another good pattern is in navy serge, trimmed with bands of white or scarlet braid, with a design worked between the bands; it has a wide braided collar, and a simulated vest of white or scarlet serge, the belt being braided to match, as also the bands into which the knickerbockers are gathered. Cloaks sufficiently full to wrap well round the figure are now considered a necessary item in a bathing outfit especially at foreign watering places. They are made of serge, flannel or Turkish towelling; a round shape with a hood is known as the Connemara, another takes the old burnous form, and others are exactly like a Watteau dressing gown, only not so full, or else a circular double cloak; large squares of fringed towelling are likewise used, or bath blanketing in red and white and blue and white stripes edged with pompons of the two colours.—*Standard.*

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THE ship Sierra Colanna, 2,434 tons, Captain J. S. Proctor, will sail to-day, for St. Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Booldana, 2,134 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Moulmein (August 15), with a cargo of teak timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Scindia, 1,986 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Calcutta and Coast (August 3). with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Akaba, 2,589 tons, Captain J. C. Main, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst. from Perim (August 15), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J. Schofield, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Umiashunker and 1 native gentleman.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 22 inst. from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Johnstone, Mr. McIver, 3 soldiers and 28 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain J. Skinner, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Col. Leacock, Capt. Monteith and Mr. B. J. Townsend. For Muscat.—Mr. Mrs. Dorabjee Pestonjee and one child. For different ports.—62 deck.

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
OMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
LMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cioacca Maximes—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.
THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.
A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.
OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.
HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone, Brownie o Bednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.
RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudeyeh Canal—The National Party.
Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume I.
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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

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Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
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Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
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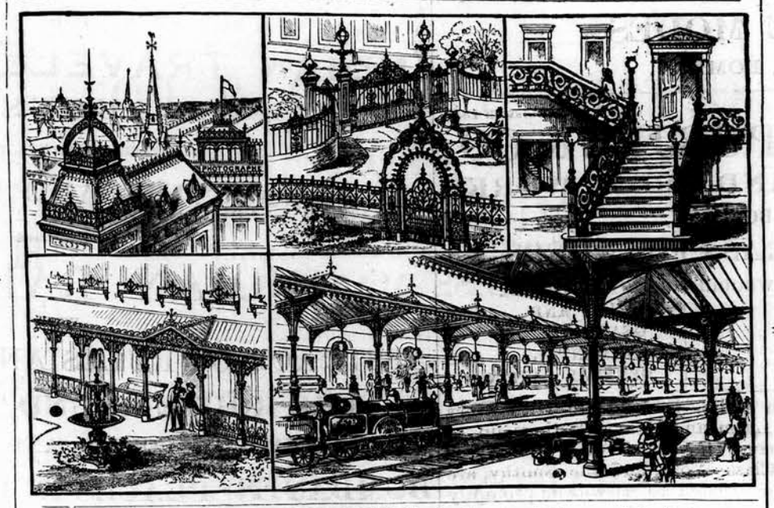

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